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SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Our Sunday edition is an epitome of the business of Chicago, and especially of all that relates to real estate, in its advertising columns. This crowded condition compels us still to resort to a Supplement to give to our subscribers a fair share of reading matter, which, accordingly, will be found in to-morrow's paper.

WASHINGTON.

Further Testimony Concerning the Sale of Cadetships.

Another Yerger Case Before the Supreme Court.

Secretary Boutwell on National Finances.

Nebraska's Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment Announced in the Senate.

Important Papers on the Cuban Question to be Submitted to Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The State Department will next week send to Congress a large batch of documents bearing on Cuban affairs, including what is technically called the Sickles correspondence with the Spanish authorities. Persons who know what is in these papers say they will throw a great deal of light on our diplomacy since Grant came into power, and fully justify the administration in the course it has pursued concerning Cuba. They will also show that Spain understands and admits that she cannot much longer sustain the ancient colonial policy, and that the present leaders don't think it will be wise for her to attempt doing so. They concede that Cuba will be an independent State at a date not very remote, and assert that the government would ere this have given the Cubans an advance towards that end, but for the fact that they persist in maintaining a hostile attitude. The stories so industriously circulated within a few days, that the President has changed front on the Cuban question, and that one of the Foreign Committees of Congress is about to declare for belligerent rights, are of a piece with the other sensational-ism. The President, in a talk to-day, declared that he had neither done, nor said, nor contemplated anything to give color to the report that he intended interfering in Cuban affairs. He said his personal sympathies were still, as they had been from the beginning, with the patriot cause; but the insurgents were losing ground, and he was decidedly of the opinion that no good would result from the recognition of belligerency. In the Senate Foreign Committee, Mr. Cameron is the only member who shows any serious disposition to push things for the Cubans, and it is by no means certain that he would vote for belligerent rights. The House committee is nearer recognition than the one on the other side, but is not likely to do more than report for strict neutrality between the Cubans and Spaniards.

THE CADETSHIP BROKERS.

Some more direct testimony was given before the Military Committee to-day regarding cadetships. One witness testified to having paid Hon. Mr. Blackburn, member from Louisiana, in the last Congress, $1,500 for a cadetship and appointment at Annapolis. The same witness testified that he had approached Mr. Sypher, from the same State, contestant in the present House, with a proposition to purchase his cadetship, but that Sypher had referred him to his brother, in Philadelphia, saying that arrangements with him would be satisfactory. When the brother arrived in Washington he wanted $2,500 for the place, and witness would not agree to give over $2,000, so the bargain fell through.

THE NATIONAL EXPOSITION SCHEME.

The general belief is that the facts presented by Senator Schurz, in the debate to-day on the bill providing for a National Exposition, has effectually killed the measure. He gave the financial results of the principal expositions in England and on the continent, and showed that even in the most populous cities, surrounded by thickly settled country, only one fair of the kind had paid expenses. Many members are also convinced that if the bill was passed government aid would be asked next year on the plea that the country was committed to the fair, and that it would be disgraceful to let the thing fall through.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Mississippi bill went to the President to-day for his signature. Some of the citizens of that State will ask him to withhold it for several days. It is stated that under their constitution certain of the new State officers cannot get into office unless their political disabilities are removed before the bill becomes a law, and an effort will be made to get the necessary legislation early next week. When that is had, those persons would want the bill restoring the State signed. The credentials of the Senators elect are ready for presentation, and four or five of the members of the Lower House are in town.

ANOTHER YERGER CASE.

Another case involving issues of law, and, in fact, like those in the Yerger case, is coming before the Supreme Court. George E. Kennedy, a citizen of Texas, was arrested and tried before a military commission for murder, and is now held in military custody. The United States Judge in Texas refused his application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and R. M. Corwine, of Cincinnati, to-day made application to Judge Chase and his associates for such writ, and the argument is to be heard next week, Friday.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House filled another day with needless talk on the Appropriation bill. The annual debate on the subject of female clerks was rather more dirty and indecent than usual, the day being very stormy and a small attendance in the galleries not serving to restrain the shallow wit of members. There was severe criticism by some members on the Supervising Architect, but the majority of the House sustained his appropriation.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

James F. Joy and Rev. J. B. Grinnell appeared before the House Indian Committee, to-day, to report a bill opening the Cherokee Neutral Lands to settlement. Mr. Joy made a strong argument for maintaining the validity of the sale to him. Mr. Grinnell has been very busy on the floor of the House for several days.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE BRITISH IRON-CLAD MONARCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Monarch is detained 20 miles below Annapolis by fog.

COTTON SUITS.

Secretary Boutwell has informed the Senate that of the $100,000 appropriated for defending what are known as the cotton suits against the United States, $31,000 have been expended.

ALASKA.

Secretary Boutwell has informed the House that the disbursements for Alaska, thus far, amount to $97,789, and the receipts for customs and Post Office, $21,850.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

David Eckstein, of Ohio, Consul at Victoria, Vancouver's Island; Herman Glafcke, of Connecticut, Secretary of Wyoming Territory. To be Postmasters—Charles G. Thomas, San Jose, Cal.; William W. Sellers, Pekin, Ill.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, to-day, confirmed the following nominees: Mahlon Chance, of Ohio, Consul at Nassau; James Gray Jewell, of Mississippi, Consul at Singapore; Jno. W. Lowry, Judge of the District Court of the Eastern District of Michigan; Silas Reed, of Missouri, Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory; Wm. B. Cooper, of Louisiana, Pension Agent at New Orleans; John F. Delaplaine, of New York, Secretary of Legation at Vienna; Jos. H. Blackburn, Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee; Collector of Customs, Jno. Youngs, of Sandusky; Post Masters, James Ferrier, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Bruce Johnson, Shelby, Ind.; James Comly, Columbus, O.

NOMINATIONS REJECTED.

The following nominations were rejected: William D. Farrand, of California, Consul at Callao; Robert L. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-third District, Pennsylvania.

BANK NOTES BURNED.

One hundred and fifteen packages of mutilated National Bank notes were burned to-day by direction of the Comptroller of the Currency.

CANBY'S HEADQUARTERS.

There is no official authority for the statement that General Canby's headquarters will be transferred from Richmond to Washington.

NOMINATION FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Wm. Strong, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. No yeas and nays. A motion to reconsider is pending. Action was postponed on the nomination of Bradley. In sending these nominations to the Senate the President did not designate in either case the vacancy to be supplied.

BOUTWELL ON THE FINANCES.

Secretary Boutwell this morning, in conversation with leading members of the Ways and Means Committee, stated emphatically that he was opposed at present to the reduction of $50,000,000 internal taxation. He thought a reduction of that amount might be made after the government has funded [illegible] of indebtedness. He was exceedingly anxious that the funding bill reported by Senator Sherman be passed as speedily as possible, and there was an abundance of money now in Europe waiting investment, and that if the bill was passed at an early day he had no doubt that [illegible] could be funded within the present year. When that was accomplished a reduction of $50,000,000 internal taxes would be advisable.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Secretary of the Navy was in conference with the House Appropriation Committee concerning the appropriation asked for by his department.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut is quite ill, and fears are entertained for his recovery. His friends think it is a return of his old complaint.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Conference Committee on the disagreeing vote of the two houses on the Naval Deficiency Appropriation bill has not yet come to an agreement. They will probably compromise on $3,000,000.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

SENATE.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER had read a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by the Legislature with but five dissenting votes.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from many thousand citizens of Connecticut and Maryland, for the recognition of Cuban independence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with amendment, the bill heretofore authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage, and also to construct its main road to the western terminus via the Valley of the Columbia River.

[illegible]

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to make the [illegible]

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill granting lands in aid of the construction of a railroad to the western boundary of Minnesota to Winnipeg Territory; also a bill authorizing the location of agricultural script by actual settlers.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill directing the Post Master General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company of New York, for the transportation of mails between New York and Antwerp, or Bremen, touching at Plymouth, for a term of fifteen years, the steamers to be exempt from State and Federal taxation, and to receive ocean and inland postage on mails carried by them. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices.

THE FUNDING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Funding bill was taken up by a vote of 21 to 14, and made the special order for Wednesday next, Monday being assigned for the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

STATE DEPARTMENT SOLICITOR.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill creating the office of Solicitor for the State Department was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the question suggested by the bill was whether we were to have in each department of the government a law department, and consequently a variety of decisions upon every question. He preferred that such officers should be subject to one head. In other words, that there should be an accumulation in the Attorney General's Office of the business belonging to it.

Mr. SUMNER said the immediate wants of the State Department required the assistance of a Solicitor, and he proposed a clerical force.

The bill was amended to provide for an Examiner of Claims in lieu of a Solicitor, and passed.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill relative to appropriations and appropriation accounts, directing the estimates of appropriations to be made through the Secretary of the Treasury, and prescribing the method of keeping the accounts of appropriations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bills were considered: Extending the time for the construction of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad; relative to settlers on the late Sioux Indian Reservation in Minnesota; amending the usury laws of the District of Columbia.

THE PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The bill to encourage and promote the International Exhibition in Washington city, in 1871, was debated by Messrs. HAMLIN, PATTERSON, NYE and SHERMAN, in favor, and Messrs. THURMAN, MORRILL, (Vt.), STEWART and SCHURZ, in opposition.

Mr. THURMAN said that upon the pretext of making the exhibition creditable to the nation, the government would be obliged to shoulder the bulk of the expenses, otherwise it would prove a miserable failure. He regarded the whole thing a humbug, and with a view of saving time he moved to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. HAMLIN said he had been informed by wealthy men of Washington, and others having the matter in charge, that they could make the project a success without further charge to the government than was specified in the bill. This entire charge was contained in two items—that of transportation to Washington by government vessels of foreign articles to be delivered at the various ports of this country, and the preparation of the ground for the exhibition.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At 5 o'clock, without disposing of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill to regulate ocean telegraph communication between the United States and foreign countries. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made an effort to have the House proceed to the consideration of the bill to remove political disabilities, but Mr. Dawes pressed his motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BUTLER stated that he was directed by the Reconstruction Committee to report a general bill for the removal of disabilities. There were now some 3,000 or 4,000 names awaiting the report. Two bills had passed the Senate and some were prepared in the House. He desired that the House should indicate whether it was disposed to pass a general bill or what course it would pursue. He thought this legislation as essential as any other. Hundreds of men were awaiting to be restored to their rights, while the appropriation bills were not to take effect till July.

Mr. DAWES said he recognized the importance of the measure his colleague desired to have considered, but it was important that this appropriation bill should be sent to the Senate as soon as possible.

Mr. BUTLER said there were numerous special orders to come up immediately after this appropriation bill, so if the disability bill was not now considered no one knew when it could be taken up.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., remarked that one of the calamities of the country was the late passage of the appropriation bills. The Senate usually added on large appropriations at the last moment, when the House had no opportunity to discuss them, but had to leave them to conference committees. He hoped, therefore, that the appropriation bills would be sent to the Senate at the earliest day.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

After further discussion as to the order of business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The discussion in reference to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department occupied over an hour and a half. Finally a vote was taken on Mr. Farnsworth's motion to strike out the whole paragraph for the construction of a branch of the Treasury Department, and it was rejected—40 to 78.

Several amendments were offered and discussed to increase the salaries of the Second Comptroller of the Currency, of messengers, and of women employed in the departments. In reference to the Second Comptroller, Mr. DAWES stated that he had been informed that the law withdrawing the 20 per cent additional compensation allowed during the war to clerks in the departments, had been construed as not applying to the heads of bureaus, and these officers were still drawing that additional compensation.

The discussion relative to women caused some excitement and amusement. Mr. ROGERS taking the ground that the employment of women in public offices was demoralizing and discreditable, and should be abandoned by the government, and that suggestion being repelled by Mr. STEVENSON and others.

Mr. DAVIS, referring to the influence of politics in public affairs, told the members of the House that they were slaves to vile politicians from all parts of the country, who flocked to Washington last March, and bored the hearing members for the last ten months to have the salaries of the very offices that they had crawled for in the first month after the administration was inaugurated, and that was the position in which it was proposed to place women, by giving them the same compensation as men, and leaving all offices to be contended for.

All propositions for increase of salaries were rejected, and the committee rose after disposing of four pages of the bill.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BENNETT, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the accusations against him in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*. He declared them false and wholly without foundation, and said he proposed to vindicate himself in courts of law.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $2,000 for the investigation into the alleged sale of cadetships, which passed.

OTTAWA.

Sad Result of Youthful Indiscretion—Antecedents of Tennessee Claflin, the New York Brokeress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 18.

An affecting incident has just transpired in our Circuit Court. A Mrs. Lynch, from La Salle, an elderly lady, said to be of considerable wealth, was present to hear the grand jury bring in an indictment against her son, Charles Lynch, a young man about 20 years of age, and a cousin of his, named David Lynch, for stealing a span of horses, a wagon, and harness. It appears that Charles was receiving a good collegiate education, and had just come home, and, being a somewhat fast youth, got on a bender, and he and the cousin got the horses, &c., drove them to Livingston County and sold them. The Prosecuting Attorney expressed himself willing to continue the case against David on his own recognizance. This was allowed. The prosecutor then said he had been requested by defendant's counsel to state to the Court the facts of the case as to Charles, with the view, if the Court deem it, of allowing him to plead guilty to stealing the wagon and harness, so that the Court could then inflict a small punishment; whereas, if he pleaded guilty to stealing the horses, the Court could not do less than send him to the Penitentiary for three years. The Court, while not blaming the Prosecuting Attorney for the course he had taken, said that on no consideration could the Court approve of anything that even looked like compromise in criminal cases. The duty of courts was to administer the law. Clemency belonged entirely to the Executive. While feeling sorry for the afflicted mother, he could not do less than send her son to the Penitentiary for three years.

I see some antecedents of Tennie C., or Tennessee Craft, the great female banker, making the rounds of the papers. Perhaps the following extracts from our Circuit Court records may be interesting:

"Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1865.—The People, &c., *vs.* Tennessee Claflin: indictment for cheating. Same *vs.* same; indictment for murder. Same *vs.* same; indictment for manslaughter." Opposite to each is the entry: "It is ordered by the Court that this cause be stricken from the docket, with leave to reinstate the same." The history of these cases is as follows: In 1864, Tennessee Claflin, a clairvoyant doctress, came to Ottawa and rented the old Fox River House, which in its palmy days had entertained the great men of our State. She fitted it up for a hospital, advertised far and near, and soon had it filled with patients. However difficult and dangerous the disease, she always professed herself able to cure it, and always demanded her pay in advance. Among the people whom she attended was a Mrs. Howe, who died in great suffering, the universal voice of the people being that she had been killed by maltreatment. Joseph J. Glover, now United States District Attorney, tells me he went to see the body, and was so horrified with the spectacle that he determined on a visit to Miss Claflin's institution. To their he went, and what he saw and heard caused him at once to see Mr. D. P. Jones, the then Prosecuting Attorney, and to ask him to authorize her arrest. The appearance of matters was slightly disagreeable to Miss Claflin, and she took occasion to make tracks for Cincinnati before her arrest could be effected. At the June, 1864, term of the court the indictments herein mentioned were found against her, and remained so until the February, 1865, term, when, in consequence of the smart doctress not being within the jurisdiction of the Court, they were stricken from the docket. When she left there was a man named Dodge laying on a bed there, whose last cent she had taken in pretending to cure him of some facial affection. She had, by the application of the same compound that Webster used to destroy the remains of Parkman, completely destroyed one cheek, so that his upper and lower jaw and palate were plainly visible.

The above are facts. In addition to these, there are rumors strongly affecting the morality of the lady and her associates.

WISCONSIN.

Exhibition at Madison by Pupils of the Blind and Deaf Mutes Asylum.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.

The Assembly Chamber was occupied last evening by the pupils of the Institute for the Blind, and this forenoon by pupils of the Institute for Deaf and Dumb. There was a very large audience attending, including most of the Legislature, and very gratifying evidence was shown of the knowledge acquired by these unfortunates. Very pleasing exhibitions were given by the blind in music, and by the mutes in blackboard exercises, and by both in their peculiar modes of reading, writing, recitation, arithmetic, geography, and geometry. The most remarkable feature was the progress shown in teaching those born deaf articulation, which some showed themselves able to express quite distinctly, on comparatively few and simple words, however, after assiduous teaching.

Trouble with United States Troops at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 18.—Last night some soldiers from Camp Douglas in this city beat an Indian. A city police went for the police, who went after the soldiers without taking arms. The soldiers turned and fired on the police without hitting any one. The police returned for weapons, and captured them; not, however, until a number of shots were fired. A ball passed through one of the policemen's throat.

Land Slide on the Hudson Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 18.—A heavy rain storm prevailed on the Hudson River to-day, and tonight a land slide at Oscawana detained the 4 o'clock train from New York, two and a half hours. South of Breakneck Tunnel, both tracks of the Hudson River Road are covered four feet deep with dirt, and near the tunnel an extra freight train is off the track.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings in the Convention Yesterday.

Proposition for a Month's Recess.

Representation—A Mathematical Muddle.

Provision for Filling Senatorial Vacancies.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18.

THE PROPOSITION FOR A RECESS.

The long talked of resolution proposing an adjournment for several weeks was offered to-day by Mr. English, of Greene, who also moved that the same be laid on the table until the 1st of March. This resolution meets with favor from some members, and opposition from others. The latter claim that the convention can get through with its work by April if it will only sit through, while if an adjournment be had those members who are now pretty well talked out will go home, inhale pure wind, come back, and go to blowing with as much vigor as ever. The probability is, from the general temper manifested, that when the question comes up it will succeed. The only difficulty will be in the length of the recess.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT

was taken up at the usual hour. The tenth section, providing for the filling of Senatorial vacancies, was passed, with a few slight amendments. The fourth section, relating to the districting of the State and the terms of office of Senators, was reconsidered, and, after a few amendments, re-adopted. The seventh section, providing for electors, was then taken up, and its consideration formed the principal business of the day. It proved to be the *pons asinorum* of the whole report. On other sections there has been no difficulty. On this there was a complete dead lock. It was a mathematical calculation of too stupendous proportions for more than a half dozen members to catch the least glimmering of an intelligent comprehension. The allusions to ratios and to fractions of ratios, which were to be equal to something else when divided by some other unknown number, had a bewildering effect that was almost painful. Members left their seats, got together in flocks, and with paper and pencil labored to solve the intricacies of the problem before them; but it was of no use. Some delegate would be struck with a revelation, and would pop up from his seat with the view of explaining to his less fortunate associates what the section meant, but before he could proceed to any length he would find himself floundering far beyond his depth. It was in vain that J. C. Allen insisted that the section was perfectly clear; that it meant just what it said. The question was, "What did it say?" Mr. Medill labored earnestly, and spoke first from one part of the room and then another, to explain what the committee intended the section should convey. Still foreheads frowned, and heads were shaken in the most hopeless perplexity and profound ignorance. Finally, Mr. McCoy, of Whiteside, cried "Eureka!" and so rising very gravely to his feet, he offered a substitute to the proposed section. He said it contained all the technicalities of the several sections on this representative subject, and was very perspicuous. It set out what a ratio should be, and how obtained, and multiplied all the square miles of the State by the inhabitants thereof, and this sum, divided by the number of square acres in a county, after first subtracting whatever live stock there might be in such particular locality, was to constitute a ratio. This ratio was to be divided by the number of days in the year, before a fraction could be reached. It also provided that the complete understanding of the section should be a test of the right to vote in this State, the Fifteenth Amendment to the contrary notwithstanding. The gravity with which Mr. McCoy delivered himself of this production convulsed the convention with laughter. The committee finally, in order to satisfy some serious objections which had been made against the section, withdrew it, and reported it back in the afternoon, when it was finally adopted. The balance of the legislative report went through in short order, and was adopted as reported. It will be finally considered in the convention on March 1.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

Judge Sidney has prepared a section on the subject of eminent domain, which he will ask to be considered in connection with the section reported by Mr. Church. It is as follows:

[illegible]

COUNTY CLERK CHOSEN BY LOT.

At the election for Clerk in Clay County, last fall, there proved to be a tie vote between Luther S. Hopkins and William H. Hudleston, each having received 1,118 votes. Notice was served on both gentlemen to appear at the Clerk's office in Louisville, to decide by lot, as the law directs. Mr. Hopkins appeared, but Hudleston did not; thereupon, in pursuance of law, the Clerk drew lots. Hopkins was the successful person. To-day, upon the certificate of the Clerk of the above facts, a commission issued to said Luther S. Hopkins as County Clerk of Clay County.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FILED.

The Thayer and Toby Furniture Company, of Chicago, capital stock, $150,000, filed articles of incorporation to-day.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 18.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

The convention met at 10 o'clock.

Petitions were presented in regard to roads and the formation of new counties.

Also, the following resolutions:

By Mr. PARKER, of Ogle—That the General Assembly shall provide by general law for the abatement of taxes on real estate *pro rata* to the assessed value for the amount of indebtedness for purchase money.

By Mr. ENGLISH, of Greene—That the convention adjourn on March 7, and take a recess to May 10, and that members be not allowed to draw pay for that time.

By Mr. WALL, of Perry—A substitute to the above, that the convention adjourn on March 5 until the first Monday in June.

Both the resolution and substitute were laid on the table for further consideration.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WRIGHT in the chair. Section 10 of the Legislative Report was taken up, slightly amended and adopted. The section passed as follows, the last clause being omitted:

[illegible]

Section 4 was reconsidered and again adopted with slight amendment, as follows:

[illegible]

The seventh section was again taken up. Amendments were offered and technical phrases discussed through the forenoon.

Recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, moved to take from the table the resolution regarding a recess from March 1.

Messrs. KING, WASHBURN, and TRUESDALE, wished a fuller house for its consideration.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Committee's report. Section 7 was taken up.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, submitted the following substitute:

[illegible]

Mr. PILLSBURY, of Livingston, was opposed to the substitute for the reason that it was more unjust than the original report. For the purpose of giving representation to smaller counties, the committee have conceded that three-fifths of a ratio shall be a full ratio so far as those counties are concerned. [illegible]

Mr. TURNER, of Stephenson, doubted if the substitute was any improvement on the original report. [illegible]

Mr. WALL, of Perry, considered the substitute the most equitable towards small counties. [illegible]

Mr. MEDILL, of Cook, alluded to the fact that Cook County never had representation in proportion to its numbers. [illegible]

Mr. BENJAMIN, of McLean, alluded to the concession made by the report to the smaller counties. He considered that it would work great injustice to the larger ones.

A vote was taken on the substitute as reported by the committee. Adopted—yeas, 37; nays, 32.

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, moved to insert after the word "Representative" certain explanatory words, so that the people might understand what a ratio meant.

Mr. ALLEN, of Crawford, said he was instructed by the committee to strike out Section 8, and moved that the committee do so. Carried.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. HAINES called up his second additional section, and it was adopted, as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. HAINES withdrew his additional section relating to railroads. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

ARRIVAL OF COLONISTS.

The pioneers of an English colony, to settle in Nebraska, arrived yesterday. They represent that there will be a large emigration this year, chiefly of persons who intend to settle in the Western States and Territories. Many colonies are being organized, and arrangements have been made to reduce the expenses of transportation.

SMALL-POX.

Several wholesale merchants have sent a statement to the Board of Health that the stories about the small-pox and relapsing fever, are frightening country merchants, and requesting that no more statements about these diseases shall be made. The Board of Health refused any official information about them to-day, but the Superintendent stated privately, that there was no increase.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Negotiations have been nearly concluded for the steamers Erie and Ontario, now at Boston, to add them to the American line to Europe which has just been started.

WALL STREET.

The money market was easy at 5 to 6 per cent. There was considerable activity in the gold market, and transactions were larger than on any other day this week. The bears appeared to be strongest, and many stories about legislation at Washington were afloat in their interest. The railway market was weak and irregular with a decline at the close.

ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A London letter says the Directors of the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company propose to establish a line of steamers between China and San Francisco, touching at Japan, in opposition to the Pacific Mail Line.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Bankers' and Brokers' telegraph line was this morning closed by the Sheriff at the suit of the assignees of W. H. Arthur & Co., stationers, bankrupts. The execution is for a small amount, and will probably be removed by settlement. In the Franklin line there is also some trouble, said to arise from the prosecution of a claim for $3,000 by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. The main office and branches were to-night placed in the hands of a Receiver, by whom the business of the line is now conducted.

CHARITABLE PROJECT.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, will be held at the Cooper Institute, February 21, to urge the passage of a law to establish a Soldiers' Home in this State. Peter Cooper will preside. General Sherman will be present, and the meeting will be addressed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Rev. James P. Thompson, Rev. S. H. Camp and others.

COLLEGE FRATERNITY.

The Theta Delta Chi Fraternity ended their sociable gathering, which has continued for two days, this afternoon. The annual dinner at the Astor House, came off this evening.

REVENUE DECISION.

United States Commissioner Osborne rendered a decision to-day in the H. P. Clark liquor cases, in which he holds that the fact of mixing liquors without a license is established, when liquors have been changed in taste by compounding. This is a criminal offence.

LIBEL SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Jas. Fisk, Jr., has withdrawn his libel suit against Sam'l Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*.

ARREST OF BRICK POMEROY.

A despatch received to-day announces the arrest of Brick Pomeroy at Penn Yan, N. Y., on a libel suit brought by Beeson Smith. He gave bonds for his appearance on trial.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

In the case of Joseph S. Pratt against the Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries received through alleged neglect of defendants, the jury in the Superior Court to-day returned a verdict for plaintiff for $3,000.

BRUTALITY AT SEA.

Four seamen of the American ship Neptune today preferred charges in a formal manner against the mate, whom they accuse of having brutally assaulted them about a fortnight ago.

SMALL POX.

The small pox in this city is greatly on the decrease. Records on file at the office of the Board of Health show that not one-fourth of the cases now exist that occupied the attention of the Health officers a month ago.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

Commissioner Delano has endorsed the action of Collector Bailey in making the recent seizures of distilled spirits.

TEAS.

A cargo of new teas of an expected ship from Japan sold yesterday on sample received via California.

RELIGIOUS.

The Quarterly Conference of the Congregational Churches of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity have been permanently established. The first was held yesterday.

LABOR RIOT.

The strike of the bricklayers and plasterers of Jersey City culminated last evening in an attack upon the new employes, in which several persons were badly beaten. The police arrested the disturbance, and the ringleaders were to-day taken into custody.

MRS. CADY STANTON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is very ill from a severe attack of pneumonia, and will be compelled to give up her lecture engagements. The coming two weeks Miss Susan B. Anthony will take her place wherever desired. Lecture committees will at once telegraph their wish to her agent, Mr. C. S. Carter, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SMUGGLED BOOKS.

At the conference yesterday between Collector Grinnell and P. M. Jones, it was, under instructions from Washington, decided to place nearly sixty packages of books and other goods received through the European mail in the possession of the Collector for the collection of duties.

CONTESTED WILL.

The question is to be tried before the Surrogate as to the right of the United States to take land under a will in this State, without authority of the Legislature. The property is a bequest of Charles Fox, and amounts to $100,000 in value. The will is contested by poor relations.

THE SHERIDAN MURDER.

A post mortem examination was held yesterday upon the body of Margaret Sheridan, who was murdered on Wednesday night by her husband. Powers, the paramour, and only witness of the murder, has been arrested and detained. The murderer is calm and collected.

VERDICT AGAINST THE ERIE.

Two of the suits, for $100 each, brought by S. A. McGregor, a Paterson expressman, against the Erie Railway Company, for alleged overcharges in transporting freight between that city and New York, have been concluded by a verdict for the plaintiff. Summons have been issued in thirteen more suits, to be tried on the 24th inst. The defendants, of course, appeal.

WHISKEY EXAMINATION.

An important examination is now pending, by United States Commissioner Betts, in the case of Lewis P. Wettmore, United States ganger of whiskey in bond, who is charged with having been bribed several times by Gordon, Fellows, McMillan & Co., wholesale liquor dealers. It is alleged that Wettmore was in the habit of making fraudulent returns, representing the number of gallons to be much less than it really was, for which service, it is alleged, he was paid large sums of money. Winfield Tucker, formerly cashier for Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, testified that on many different occasions during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868, he put up money in envelopes, which were given to Mr. Cook, to be delivered, as he supposed, to Mr. Wettmore as bribes. These sums varied from $50 to $500. John ——, of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, at the same time testified that he delivered these envelopes to Wettmore, and that, although he did not see the contents, he supposed they contained money, as he could see it quite distinctly through the envelopes. The examination is to be resumed on the 21st instant.

UNIVERSALIST CENTENARY.

A centenary meeting of Universalists was held last evening at the chapel at the Polytechnic Institute, in Brooklyn, at which speeches were delivered by Rev. Mr. Chapin, Messrs. Bowles and Weaver, Hon. Demas Strong and others.

REVENUE WARRANTS.

Of the two hundred warrants which were recently issued by the United States Commissioners against lawyers, liquor dealers, and real estate agents, seventy-three were not served on account of the parties not being found by the Deputy Marshal; twenty-five were discontinued when shown to have been issued without cause, and the rest were settled with revenue collectors.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The *Methodist* newspaper thinks the report of the book committee cannot be implicitly believed. The public, it thinks, will accept the judgment of the minority. The majority of the committee has from an early period been affected by a strong bias. The Church is injured by this evident reluctance to admit plain facts.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A mass meeting of colored soldiers, held in this city last night, resolved to get up a grand parade of colored men of New York, and a demonstration at Cooper Institute, in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment to the constitution, as soon as its ratification shall have been officially announced from Washington.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy rain this evening with lightning.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance met, to-day, at the Bible House. From reports presented there is every reason to believe that the meeting of the Alliance next fall will be the most important convention ever held. The attendance will be large from religious communities of Europe, as well as of this country.

PERSONAL.

Count de Farney, Secretary of the French Legation, and late *Charge d'Affaire* at Washington, will sail for Paris to-morrow, in the Ville de Paris.

MINNESOTA.

Cold Weather—A Party of Soldiers Perish on the Plains.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 18.

A letter from Fort Abercrombie says Friday, the 11th inst., was the most tempestuous day on the plains experienced this winter. The drifting snow was so dense as to obstruct the vision for a greater distance than fifty yards. On that day, Charles Warner, in company with six soldiers and an Indian scout, left Fort Ransom for Abercrombie. The soldiers and scout were soon left behind, and Mr. Warner heard no more of them until Saturday evening, while stopping at a station on the route, the scout came in badly frozen and hardly able to talk, reporting that the soldiers, the day previous, had got lost in the driving storm, and, unhitching their mules, had camped out upon the prairie, all being more or less frozen. The Indian covered four of them in the snow, the other two preferring to remain in the open sleigh, and started for assistance. He travelled most of the night and all the next day, finally arriving at the station, but so badly frozen and exhausted as to have no clear idea where the soldiers were left buried. His tracks having been covered by drifts, it was impossible to follow them back, and no search had been made for the missing men. They are probably all dead.

The same day two men, chopping wood near Alexandria, were lost, and have not since been heard of.

TENNESSEE.

Kuklux Outrage—Legal Decision—Suicide—The Constitutional Convention.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 18.—A cyprian named Annie Marman, alias Annie Love, suicided yesterday by taking morphine.

Ten days ago a party of masked men went to the residence of 'Squire Watson, near Gallatin, Tenn., surrounded the cabin of one of the negroes, ordered him to come out. Suspecting danger, he refused. They fired a volley into the cabin, mortally wounding his wife, and his daughter. [illegible]

[illegible]

Nashville, Feb. 18.—[illegible] the dames reached the inmates. The whole neighborhood turned out in search of the murderers, but, so far, without success, except a slight clue to them.

The purses of the spring meeting of the Oakland Jockey Club, on the 26th of April, amount to $6,000.

The merchants here are very much exercised by the action of the Constitutional Convention taxing them. A meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce this evening, to take measures to defeat it.

Judge [illegible], of the Common Law Court, has decided that the County Court cannot levy distress warrant for double the amount of a license, on a failure to take out the same, on the ground that such a law is unconstitutional and void, the same being done without judicial trial or by jury. The opinion is able and of some length.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—The Constitutional Convention rejected the proposition to authorize coupons past due and Treasury warrants to be received for taxes, and adopted a proposition prohibiting ministers of the Gospel from holding office.

Mr. Brown, delegate from Davidson County, pronounced untrue the statements of the Knoxville correspondent of the New York *Times* touching the convention, Legislature, and condition of affairs in Tennessee.

Mr. Netherland contradicted the charge of rebellion made against him by the correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*. He said he had ever been loyal to the Federal Government.

TEXAS.

General Reynolds' Letter Declining the Nomination for United States Senator.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 17.

The following is a note from General Reynolds:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14, 1870.

[illegible]

(Signed) J. J. REYNOLDS.

OHIO.

Cincinnatians Preparing to Receive the Kentucky Legislature—Railroad Smash-Up.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—Great preparations are making for the visit of the Kentucky Legislature to-morrow. The members will be brought up from Louisville in the steamer United States, chartered for the purpose, reaching here at 1 o'clock p. m. They will be driven to the suburbs during the afternoon, and partake of a grand banquet at night.

The downward-bound extra freight train, on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, ran into the rear of the regular freight at Glendale this afternoon. The locomotive of the former exploded, scattering the fragments in all directions. Ten cars were more or less injured. The engineer reversed the engine, and, with the fireman, jumped from the train. Nobody hurt.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18.—The rolling mill of Swift's iron and steel works, in Newport, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $70,000; insured for $40,000. The Franklin, of this city, has $5,000. The Firemen's, Lafayette, Crescent, Miami Valley, Ohio Valley, American, Farmers', Magnolia, Tobacco, and Citizen's each have from $2,500 to $3,500. The Security and Market, of New York, each $2,500. Companies in Cleveland have $5,000. Buffalo companies $2,500. The foundry and blast furnaces were saved. The works will be immediately rebuilt and in operation within thirty days.

LA SALLE.

A Man Horribly Mangled on the Railroad—Suspected Murder.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 18.—John Cassidy, a laborer at the new cement works, about two miles and a half east of this city, was run over by the cars, in the tunnel, last evening, half a mile west of the cement works, his body being completely severed at the middle, and the lower portion torn to pieces. He was first run over by a freight train bound east, but afterward by five or six other trains. Deceased was about 40 years old and leaves a wife and one child. He was intemperate, but was seen a few hours before his death in company with a man with whom he had quarrelled, and it is suspected that he may have been murdered and left upon the track by his murderer.

Died.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Otis Johnson, of Lynn, a leading horticulturist, died yesterday, aged 85.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—COTTON—Unsettled at 24½c. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork, bacon, and lard, unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firmer; prime, 11¾@11¾c. Molasses unchanged.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

MONETARY—Gold, 119¼. Sterling, 129¾. New York sight exchange par.

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MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

UNION PARK LODGE, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Saturday) evening. Work on E. A. and M. M. Degrees.
GEO. A. PHILBRICK, Secretary.

Masonic.

A Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER NO. 43, R. A. M., this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. degree.
By order of the M. E. H. P.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

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Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.
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FOR SALE.
[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? The plainest principles of common sense teach this, and yet there are hundreds who ridicule the idea, and continue in the course which almost inevitably brings them prematurely to the grave. Living, as the majority of people do, at absolute variance with the laws of nature, it must be apparent to all that, sooner or later, nature will revenge herself. Hence we find that persons who indulge to excess in the use of very rich or indigestible food or intoxicating drinks, invariably pay a heavy penalty in the end. The stomach becomes disordered, and refuses to act; the liver fails to perform its functions, dyspepsia and its attendant evils follow, and still the suffering individuals persist in clinging to the thoroughly exploded ideas of the past. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are recommended to all such. [illegible]

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.—The daily increasing demand for these pills is the best evidence of their value. Thousands upon thousands of boxes are sold daily. Why? Simply because they act promptly and efficiently. Invalids who may not find it convenient to call on Dr. SCHENCK in person are informed that full and complete directions for use accompany each package of the

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1,500,000 Acres Lands
On the line of the road, in the State of Nebraska,
For Cash or Credit, at Low Rates of Interest.
PRICES RANGING FROM
$2.50 to $10.00 Per Acre.
CONVENIENT TO MARKET, BOTH EAST AND WEST.
Descriptive Pamphlets, with accompanying Maps, now ready. Sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada, and Europe.
These Lands are as Rich and Fertile as any in the United States.
For pamphlets and all information, address
O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Nebraska.

PICKLES
At 24 West Lake-st. CHAS. P. WESTERFIELD has removed from 21 Market-st. to 24 West Lake-st., and is now prepared to fill orders for Pickles, Catsup and shelf goods. I sell nothing but the best. All goods warranted.

OFFICE DESKS
Closing Out AT COST at
J. KNOX & CO.'S, 203 Lake-st.

HARNESSES.
$11 to $15 for a double set of wagon or team. Good as new. Apply at Nos. 16 and 18 Franklin-st. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED
In store and for sale in lots to suit.
C. H. HUTCHINS & CO.
No. 269 South Water-st.

HAY! HAY!
For sale, the choicest kind, by the bale, car load, or vessel load, at 190 and 192 Washington-st.

BANKING.

G. BUCKINGHAM, JR. J. M. BROWN
Late with Jay Cooke & Co. Late with A. M. Brown & Co.
BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,
BANKERS,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 6 Wall-st., New York.
Orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

GENERAL NOTICES.

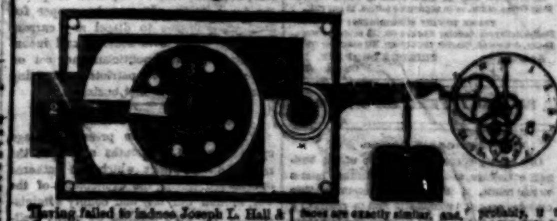
TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS
The advertiser having about $20,000 worth of produce to sell between now and the 1st of May, would like to make arrangements with a good house to carry the same, and advance upon it. Address J. R. O., Tribune office.

Notice to Brick and Post Makers.
[illegible]

BANK LOCKS.

THE MICROMETER,

One of the Principal Instruments Used in Picking Hall's Bank Locks.



Having failed to induce Joseph L. Hall & Co., of Cincinnati, to submit their Victor Combination Locks, as sold to and used by bankers, to a fair public test as to whether I could pick them or not, I appealed, with no better success, to such bankers in the Northwest as were using this lock, to give me the opportunity of demonstrating its utter worthlessness, which the makers of the locks would not extend. The two banks of this city using the Victor Lock have declared that it would interfere with their business to have their locks tested (perhaps it would not interfere with their business to have their locks picked by some professional burglar), and the country banks using this lock, evidently thinking that, if the city banks regarded them locks safe, they were good enough for them, and so I have failed to secure the trial desired. As soon as Hall & Co. were satisfied that I could not induce any of the banks using their locks to allow me to pick them in public, they made flaming boasts in the papers that I cannot pick their Victor Combination Lock. As I cannot prevail upon any bank using the Victor Lock to let me pick it for the satisfaction of the public, I have no alternative left, in order to convince the public that my repeated declarations of ability to pick the Victor Lock were made in good faith, but to divulge the secret of *how this lock can be picked.*

I can pick it by using the "Micrometer," or an instrument made from a common watch, by removing the mainspring and some of the superfluous wheels, and attaching a short arm to the main wheel. When so arranged, the slightest movement of this arm will cause the second hand to vibrate widely. The micrometer I secure in an immovable position, and attach a long lever to the knob or handle, by which the bolt is thrown backward and forward when the lock is locked and unlocked, in such a manner that one end of the lever will rest upon the arm of the micrometer. In order to render a description of the mode of picking the lock more intelligible, I introduce the above diagram, which represents, in its essential features, the inside of a Hall Victor Combination Lock, as it would appear if the dial and front of the safe were removed, when the lock is locked.

In the diagram (1) represents the hub around which the combination wheels revolve, in which the spindle of the dial enters. 3 represents the combination wheels. 2 represents the bolt, with what is technically called the fence behind it extending towards the centre of the lock. 5 represents the handle on the outside of the safe, by which the bolt is thrown backwards and forwards. 4 represents the case containing the lock. When proceeding to pick the lock, I attach the lever (6) to the knob or handle on the safe, which is connected with this cog-wheel. I then attach a weight (7) to this lever of sufficient size to turn the handle as far as it will go, and draw the "fence" firmly against the combination wheel, and hold it in that position. I then adjust the micrometer (8) in such a position that the end of the lever (6) will rest upon the arm of the micrometer. I then have a perfect telegraph from the edge of the wheel via the point of the fence, through the cog-wheel and handle, along the lever and down through the wheels of the micrometer to the second hand, by which I make the Victor divulge to me the secret numbers to which it is set. As I turn the combination-wheels from the spindle of the dial, any inequalities in their surface will cause the fence to move either backwards or forwards, and this will turn the cog-wheel, and the turning of the cog-wheel will cause the lever (6) to rise or fall, and the slightest movement of the lever will be registered by the micrometer. These combination wheels vary in number in the different locks, each of Hall's locks having twelve. Now it is a fact that human ingenuity has never been able to construct a machine which will make two or three wheels exactly alike. Among the millions of people no two faces are exactly similar, and, probably, if the most delicate instruments ever constructed were to turn out a quantity of these wheels, and we were able to submit them to tests sufficiently refined, we would probably find that no two were exactly counterparts of each other. There would be a very slight difference in the diameter of each, perhaps not the thousandth part of an inch, but still a difference. Now we will suppose a dozen of these wheels in the lock, each of a different diameter. The weight drawing the fence tight against the wheels, it is evident that the fence would be resting against the wheel having the greatest diameter. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to find out which one of the wheels the fence is resting against. This is very easily done. [illegible] the moment I turn the part of the wheel opposite the fence, the fence, which is constantly under the influence of the weight, except when setting the combination, is drawn into the slot. It will not go in far, of course, before touching on the next highest wheel, for they are all very near alike. It may not drop in a thousandth part of an inch, or the tenth part of the thickness of a piece of writing paper, but that little allows the cog-wheel to be drawn over by the weight correspondingly, and the lever of course falls in proportion, and the second hand on the micrometer tells the tale. I care not how small the distance which the fence is drawn into this slot, for that distance is multiplied by the length of the lever, and multiplied again by the wheels of the micrometer, until the second hand will vibrate perceptibly. I then know that the wheel is in the position it will have to be in when the lock is unlocked, and, turning to the dial, read the number to which that one wheel is set, and make a memorandum in my book, and proceed. The fence is now resting upon the next highest wheel, and I keep turning one wheel after another, as before, until I find out which one that is, and its combination, keeping the slots of the ascertained wheels towards the fence at each trial, so that the fence will rest on the other wheels. In this way I proceed picking up the several combination wheels in the order of their diameters, until I have ascertained the numbers to which every wheel in the lock is set, and then I unlock the lock in the same manner as the man who locked it up. It is not necessary to do the work at one sitting, for the combination of one wheel may be ascertained one day, another the next, and so on, and in the meantime the lever and micrometer can be removed without leaving a scratch to show that they had been attached. Octagonal, or irregular-shaped wheels, of course, render the work no more tedious and require no more skill. The results of the micrometer are certain, and its indications unerring. I first brought it into use in Philadelphia, in 1860, for the purpose of testing the security of various locks, and, by experimenting with it, and other appliances, I have strengthened my locks where I found weakness in others. I may say, in conclusion, that I am able and am willing to pick one of Hall's Victor Combination bank locks before any committee of bankers, who will give me a trial on one of these locks already in use, which has not been altered or tampered with since heretofore sold by Joseph L. Hall & Co. I have come among you after twelve years' constant experimenting with bank locks and safes, and am willing to demonstrate to you their weak points, that you may guard against them and enjoy the highest degree of security possible. It is certainly a poor policy for you to deny me the opportunity of demonstrating to you the worthlessness of these Victor Locks, behind which you place your money and the money of your depositors, for, by encouraging and facilitating trials of locks and safes, and discarding such as are shown to be worthless, you stimulate manufacturers to improve and perfect their work. The progress which safe-manufacturers are making is such that the lock is, or soon will be, the only point at which the integrity of the safe can be successfully assailed. How foolish, then, to secure the safe with a lock which can be picked with a machine which any "operator" can carry in his vest pocket! The skill of professional burglars has so far proved equal to the skill of lock and safe-makers, and it requires no gift of prophecy to predict that the case is not far distant when every treasure in the land will be as familiar and expert in the employment of the micrometer as they now are in the use of the "jimmy" and sledgehammer. More anon.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES SARGENT,

Rochester, N. Y., or 80 Washington-st., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

THE
AMERICAN BROILER.
Embodying in a plain utensil, as simple as a skillet, weighing less than three pounds, all
The Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats.
It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the quickest and easiest of all modes of cooking, and makes food broiled by it more
PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS
Than by any other mode of cooking them. Requires no preparation of fire, broils equally well over coal or wood, retains all the rich juices and flavor of the meat, and its action renders tough meats tender. Does away with all
Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease
In the room. Fits all sized Stoves or Ranges; is equally good for BEEFSTEAK, HAM, CHICKEN, CHOPS, FISH and OYSTERS.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or MONEY REFUNDED. For sale on these terms by House Furnishing and Stove Dealers generally. This Broiler is also an unequalled Bread Toaster and Corn Popper, and a good Coffee Roaster.
PRICE, $2.00.
For sale, at wholesale only, by
FRANK STURGES & CO.,
Importers of Tin Plate and Metals, Manufacturers of Tinned, Stamped and Japanned Ware,
199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

STATIONERY GOODS.

BLANK BOOKS
For the New Year should be
ORDERED NOW.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Stationers & Blank Book Manufacturers,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
128 & 130 Lake-st.,
(ESTABLISHED 1855.)
Have a complete assortment of first-class Blank Books of usual sizes and rulings, and make promptly to order of any size and to any pattern. Also, a full assortment of
OFFICE STATIONERY.
PRINTING and COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHING promptly executed.
☞ Special attention given to BANK supplies.

PAINTS AND OILS.

Paints, Oils, &c.
NOTICE.
CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1870.
We have this day sold our stock of Paints, Oils, &c., contained in store No. 31 South Water-st. (corner Wabash-av.), and lease, to Chase, Hanford & Co., who will continue the business at the old stand. [illegible]
CHASE, FAVOR & BARRETT.
O. C. CHASE. C. S. FAVOR. JAMES BARRETT.
Referring to the above, we would solicit our share of patronage. [illegible]
CHASE, HANFORD & CO.,
31 and 173 South Water-st.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

1870.
During January and February of this year all garments sold by us will be 15 per cent off from regular prices.
EDWARD ELY,
Draper and Tailor,
2 AND 4 WASHINGTON-ST.
P. S.—Wedding outfits made a specialty.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class No. 131, for Feb. 13, 1870.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
The Trustees of Calvary [illegible]

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.
WHEREAS, heretofore, to wit, on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1870, the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park [illegible]
[illegible]
Commissioners.

SAPOLIO.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
211 Washington-st., N. Y.

THE BEST THING OUT.
For Cleaning Windows (without water); removing Stains from Marble and Paint; Polishing Knives (no scratching); Washing Dishes; scouring Floors, Floor Cloths, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; Polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper and Steel Ware; Removing Gum, Oil, Rust and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores.

OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
[illegible]

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

WEST SIDE LIBRARY.
Annual Membership, $5.00. NEW BOOKS and MAGAZINES for every family. Tickets issued previous to May 1 expire May 1, 1871, making more than
TWO MONTHS FREE
TO THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBE NOW.
JOHN R. ALDEN & CO.,
Proprietors, 29 West Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Fake & Sutherland is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Jan. 31, 1870. R. W. SUTHERLAND.
FRED. L. FAKE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 4, No. 91 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of
PETERSON & PATTERSON,
Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be continued by Wm. H. Patterson, who will settle the business of the late firm.
E. S. PETERSON.
WM. H. PATTERSON.
Chicago, Feb. 14, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

JAMES B. FLOYD
Is admitted to an interest in our business from this date.
T. A. MILLER & CO.
Chicago, Feb. 15, 1870.

REMOVAL.
We have removed to the office [illegible]
[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

PRICES FOR DENTISTRY.
[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.
[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS.
[illegible]
Daily Edition, per year, by mail..........$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by mail..........2.00
Weekly Edition, per year, by mail..........[illegible]
[illegible]
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
[illegible]
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, [illegible] cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, [illegible] cents per week.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

Sunday Tribune.

Our Sunday edition is an epitome of the business of Chicago, and [illegible] all that relates to real estate, in its advertising columns. This crowded condition compels us still to resort to a Supplement to give to our subscribers a fair share of reading matter, which, accordingly, will be found in to-morrow's paper.

THE WAREHOUSE CONTROVERSY.

We publish this morning the official correspondence that has passed between the Board of Trade and the elevator proprietors concerning the registration of warehouse receipts for grain. It will be remembered that this controversy had its origin in an allegation on the part of the buyers of grain that receipts were afloat for a larger amount of grain than was in store, that the market was tampered with by "over issues;" that there was no certainty in the business, and, in short, that they were actually lending their money without interest to the elevator men, and paying storage and insurance charges on fictitious receipts. These complaints led to a demand on the part of the Board of Trade for a system of registration of grain warehouse receipts, by which the number of bushels actually in store could be known at all times. The existing system of grain inspection provides for a daily return to the Board of Trade of the number of car loads and boat loads received, but as grain is not measured or sold by the car load or boat load this puts no effectual check upon over issues of receipts.

After some preliminary correspondence, which is interesting, as showing how many words can be employed in contriving how not to do a thing, the Board of Trade make two formal demands: 1st. That all warehouse receipts for grain shall be printed "not valid until countersigned by the Registrar of the Board of Trade." 2d. That the Registrar of the Board, or his deputy, shall be allowed to cancel all receipts on which grain has been delivered; the former requirement being intended to show the actual amount of grain in store, and the latter to guarantee against a reissue of receipts which have once been registered, and have fulfilled their mission. The end to be secured by both requirements was obviously the same, viz.: to guard against the appearance of receipts on the market for which there is no corresponding amount of grain in existence.

The answer of the elevator men is a flat and decided negative. This much can be understood, and the reasons why can be inferred. The reasons given by them for refusing to comply with the request of the Board of Trade, we are bound to say, are a weak and disingenuous evasion of the real points in the case. They say that they have no legal right to impose such conditions in respect of their liability for the delivery of grain—that their liability as warehousemen depends not upon the written receipts, but upon the fact that they have received the grain, and that "*no form* of receipt we can give will discharge us from the obligation to deliver it when properly demanded with a payment, or tender of our charges."

Waiving this legal question, upon which there may be two opinions, we beg leave to ask, why then they should object to the *particular form* of receipts prescribed by the Board of Trade? If the law requires them to deliver grain when properly demanded, whether printed in one form or another, they would naturally deliver it despite any stamp, mark, or device, printed on the back of the receipt. This comical idea seems to have occurred to the elevator men, for they go on to say: "Your idea, doubtless, is to make the proposed endorsement upon our receipts a part of our contract to deliver." *Who said that?* Certainly not the Board of Trade. What they were after was, not to alter anybody's contract, but to devise some method of distinguishing the true from the false—the genuine receipts from the bogus. Receipts coming upon the Board of Trade not countersigned might be good at the elevators for millions of bushels, but nobody would buy them. There is no law requiring the elevator men to find customers for parties storing grain with them. Hence this objection, in so far as it assumes to have a legal character, is a subterfuge.

It is hardly necessary to discuss the objection which they raise to the second demand of the Board of Trade, in reference to the cancellation of receipts upon which grain has been delivered. Having determined not to comply with the requirements of the Board, one excuse is about as good as another, though it is difficult to conceive how a worse one could be found. They say, in substance, that they have competent and honest men in their employ—men who *will not* reissue receipts which have been once used, and *therefore* they refuse to allow an *additional* precaution and safeguard to be thrown around their business!

The question recurs, What shall be done to restore confidence in the grain trade? for without confidence the trade itself cannot be retained. It is evident that nothing less than a heroic remedy will answer. Such a remedy might be found by the Board of Trade withdrawing all their inspectors from the warehouses and leaving the railroad companies to fight the public on the awful question whether each car load of grain shall be rated No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, or Rejected. The railroads can bring the elevator men to their milk very suddenly, and it appears that nobody else can. The farmers and shippers can bring the railroads to their milk. Hitherto the Board of Trade, with its system of inspection, has stood between the railroads and elevators on the one hand, and the farmers and shippers on the other, taking all the curses and bearing all the ill-will inseparable from any system of inspecting grain in bulk. Let the Board of Trade take itself out of the breach for a while, and see if the grain-producers and buyers in the country do not make Rome howl.

THE "FOUR PER CENT DELUSION."

Three concurrent despatches were published yesterday, indicating that the "four per cent delusion" had culminated and come to its end. Our special from Washington, describing the interview of members of the Ways and Means Committee with the President, says:

> "Something was said about the Funding bill now before the Senate, and he remarked that he himself was not so confident as some persons seem to be that we can negotiate a per loan at [illegible] per cent interest. It might be well to pass the bill, but no [illegible] if we could do much under it this year."

The Associated Press telegraphed:

> "Opinions are being formed that it is impossible to fund the national debt at a lower rate of interest, and the project has been given up for this year."

A very significant despatch, indicating the beneficial effect which this decision immediately had to advance government securities, was received from New York, as follows:

> "NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The chief feature in financial circles to-day was the publication of private telegrams from Washington with regard to the action of Congress on finances. [illegible]"

The first step in getting at the true and beneficial work which it is in the power of Congress to perform is to expose the chimeras of *simpletons*. When we first pointed out the impossibility of borrowing money at 4½ per cent while our 6 per cents were below par, and our demand notes unredeemed, we were charged by the most inconsiderate of all American editors with being engaged in the "sorry business" of impairing the national credit—a function which we ought to leave to Democratic organs. Yet the sequel shows, on the contrary, that the agitation of the funding scheme in Congress actually impaired the national credit; and that, when our view of the question came to be generally accepted and acted on by the administration, and by Congress, the national credit immediately advanced in Europe.

With our present bonds below the par of gold, no European financier could understand a funding bill in any other light than a threat against existing securities, [illegible] only by impeaching the 6 per cents, by making their principals payable in greenbacks, or some other form of repudiation, could anybody be expected to prefer the 4 per cents. It may be proper for Democratic organs to dispel any current illusions [illegible] over-anxious and inconsiderate Republican politicians may set on foot, but we take no patriotism is giving them a monopoly of that business.

WAR AGAINST TAMMANY.

When the Republican press of Chicago opened fire, a few months ago, upon the rings and corruptions which had gathered unobserved, during the excitements of the war, around our city and county administration, we were assailed by many well-meaning Republicans, not on the ground that reform was not needed, but that our example would never be followed by Democrats. "It is very well for you," said they, "to give half our offices to the enemy to accomplish reform; but will you ever see the Democratic press in Democratic cities assail the corruptions of their party in the same manner?" We could never see that a reform in Chicago would be worth any less from the failure of New York to effect a like reform. But we assume that these doubters will be glad to perceive that the successful war of the Chicago press on corrupt political rings has proved contagious. We publish elsewhere an article from the New York *World*, the second of its kind, showing that "war to the knife" has broken out in Democratic circles in New York against the corruptions which have so long disgraced the municipal government, popular elections, and courts of justice of that city. We know it is the fashion of late to be slow in recognizing belligerency. We remember that it has been long since a prophet was born in the Nazareth of Democracy, and we wait with some interest to see how large a following the *World* can draw to its standard. The tax-thieves of Gotham have heretofore laughed public opinion to scorn, and held the press in unmitigated and generally deserved contempt. There has been no community in the country where newspapers have exerted so little local political influence as in New York. But the movement of which the *World* is the exponent has been a long time brewing, and has the appearance of followers, leaders, organization, and a well-directed political force, which will put the Tammany-Erie coalition to their trumps before they see the end of it. In the Legislature at Albany, as well as in New York city, if we may believe the profane ejaculations of Tammany, there is the devil to pay and no pitch hot.

The *World's* first article was aimed at the corruptions of Tammany in the New York elections. Simultaneously with its publication Mr. Kiernan calls up in the Assembly an ominous bill "concerning elections in the city and county of New York," the object of which is to secure one Inspector of Election of the minority (Republican) party in each election district. It provides that the majority party shall elect two Inspectors, and from the two voted for in each district by the minority party the Mayor of the city shall select one, to form, with the two elected by the majority, the Board of Inspectors. This opened a fierce battle of charges and recriminations, in which the Democrats gave and took the blows, and the Republicans appreciated and enjoyed the fight. The Governor is with the reform movement if it lives, and will probably be against it if it dies; but we shall at least see what kind of stuff he is made of. It says to him: "Here are the Nemean lion (Fisk, Jr.,) and the Erymanthean boar (Judge Barnard). Here are the voracious Stymphalian vultures, whose last exploit was to grease Fifth avenue with tar at $9 per square yard for spreading on and $3 per yard for scraping off; and here, likewise, are the Augean Stables generally. Now, Mr. Hoffman, if your splendid moustache and diamond pin are really worn by the son of Jupiter, flourish your club and vindicate your courage on these monsters. Lay down the fiddle and the bow of costly Gubernatorial receptions, which are out of all proportion to your salary, however they may comport with your dignity, and take up the shovel and the hoe of an Augean reformer."

The dangers to this incipient revolution are that the Governor, and inchoate Presidential candidate, may fear to lose his friends; that the real masses of the Democracy of New York, instead of desiring reform, may hate it as a Republican innovation; and that the other New York newspapers, animated by petty jealousy, may refuse to join with the *World* in a common effort for the general good. If, however, the Governor can have the prudence to see that he has a great many friends whom he needs to lose before he can attain any national popularity, even in his own party; if the New York Democratic masses can be persuaded that, while the capital of the city pays the taxes, it is the labor of the city that earns them, and that, therefore, the money that comes to them through the tax-plunderers is but a small portion of what is taken from them by the same class; if the New York press and the undebauched portion of the Democratic party shall fight this battle through, impeaching, disgracing, and removing from office their corrupt Judges, vindicating the rights of the stockholders of the great corporations centering in New York, against the thieving political and judicial rings which now run and rob them by the aid of Tammany Hall,—securing to New York economy and self-government without giving free rein to crime, and stopping the suction of the thousand leeches on the city treasury,—then will there be a great victory gained for the cause of public morality and self-government throughout the civilized world.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

The Woollen Manufacturers' Convention, at their session on Thursday, resolved that the present depression of the trade is in no wise due to the tariff, but is owing to the war, which terminated five years ago. This conclusion, however, was not unanimous. When the members were called upon to state the condition of business with them respectively, two gentlemen expressed the opinion that a protective tariff is a delusion. They are reported as follows:

> "Mr. Pope was not particularly encouraged. At the end of last year he had 150,000 yards in the mill.
>
> "Mr. Shield said he himself had no goods on hand. His opinion was that they must come to free trade. He was certain that they must have ingenuity enough in this country to make woollens. Everything connected with it, dye stuffs, &c., should come in free. He paid $100 a month for cochineal. Leather should also come in free. He wanted a revenue, and not a protective tariff. If the woollen men had no machinery they could get it. They had a market here, and had no competition with the East. He was in favor of the experiment of free trade. It could be no worse than what has been.
>
> "Colonel Coleman, a wool-grower, did not propose to discuss the question, but stated that he was, and always had been, a free trader. They would all come to it in five years."

Mr. Shield was right, and the wool-growers and the woollen manufacturers of the United States cannot too quickly reach the same conclusion. In the report of Mr. E. R. Mudge, the American Commissioner at the Paris Exposition of 1867, upon wool and woollens, which report was partially the work of Mr. John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of American Wool Manufacturers—both of whom are protectionists—the same thing is in substance conceded. The Commissioner states that the first thing which strikes an American abroad is the "immeasurable advantage" which the woollen manufacturers of Europe have in the unlimited supply of every variety of wool, free of duty. The growth of wool is not protected, but is one of the most profitable occupations of the land-holder. The lustrous combing wools of England, the clothing wools of Saxony and Silesia, and the soft combing wools of the Mediterranean, defy competition. England is the common market for wools. But the European growth of wool is a small portion of the amount consumed. In 1864 the importations into England reached 658,686 bales, of which 302,000 were from Australia, and 100,000 from South America. The European manufacturer has thus every known variety of wool to make his combinations from, while the American manufacturer is confined to the few varieties produced by the American flocks. The European has the product of the world to select from, while the American's choice is limited to the washed and the half washed. At the Paris Exposition there was an endless variety of European fabrics; but the American can produce nothing but the coarser fabrics, except at a cost for imported wool which is ruinous.

The finest clothing wools are the Saxon and Silesian, which are remarkable for the fineness and [illegible] of the staple, and from which are made the fine broadcloths and doeskins of the German manufacturers. Prussian wools of this same variety, and hardly inferior, were also exhibited. Next in degree of quality are some of the Australian wools, and after them the Cape wools, the list of fine wools closing with those of Buenos Ayres. The German and Australian wools exhibit the highest type of the product of the merino family. Weight of fleece is disregarded, and fineness of fibre and shortness of staple sought for. The Commissioner states:

> "Without the command of wool of this character for filling, it is hopeless to attempt the manufacture of the best face goods, such as broadcloths and doeskins."

Notwithstanding the fact that no wools of these varieties are grown in the United States, their importation is prohibited, and the American manufacturer denied their use, by duties ranging from 64 to 121 per cent *ad valorem*, in gold. It is true the German cloths, cassimeres, and doeskins made of this wool which we import are taxed 67 per cent, but the latter duty protects no person or interest, and amounts to so much tax levied upon the consumer. That such goods can be made in the United States was shown by specimens exhibited by Mr. Slater, of Rhode Island. Existing sets of machinery adapted to the manufacture of this class of goods cannot be thus employed because the importation of the wool is prohibited. The American wool cannot be used as a substitute; and yet our wool-growers think they are enjoying a protection which does not apply to their wool, but which has broken up the American manufacture of fine cloths, cassimeres, and doeskins. On the contrary, this prohibitory duty does destroy one market for the American wool. Mr. Mudge says:

> "The warps, which could be made of such American fleece as is now grown here, would take up two-fifths of the wool required for this manufacture. This would be so much added to the demand for this character of wool. The relief afforded to the manufacturer, by being able to vary his fabrics, would diminish the competition among those compelled to manufacture only one style of goods, and, giving more profit to the manufacturer of the wool, would secure better prices to the wool-grower."

The American manufacturers of woollens are confined to the coarser cloths, cassimeres, flannels, blankets, and a class of carpets, and all are engaged in producing the same line of goods. If they were allowed to have some finer wools they could make other cloths, using two-fifths American wool. Our wool-growers, who believe that the present depression of the trade is owing to the war, refuse to permit this expansion of the production of the home manufacturers and an increase in the demand for their own wool, and prefer to pay the average tax of 75 per cent on the foreign cloths of which their own clothes are made. It is a clear case of self-taxation and destruction of their own market, and sacrifice of the manufacturers, under the insane idea that a duty on Saxon and Silesian wools is a protection to the wools of the United States.

What has been the effect of this policy? All the woollen mills of the country, being forced to use the one material—the medium coarse wools of the United States—have been compelled to confine their manufacture to the same line of goods, and each is a competitor of the other. The American wool product is equal to, if not greater than, the demand for that character of wool, and, of course, its price is reduced. If the present enormous protective duties were doubled it would not add a farthing to the price of American wool; but, as we have already shown, the exclusion of foreign wools with which American wool might be mixed diminishes the demand for the latter, and sadly cripples the manufacturer. In the matter of combing wools the American production is very small, and there is no prospect of its ever becoming profitable. High duties will not make it so; yet the manufacturers of woollen goods are taxed heavily upon all varieties of the article, and also upon the dye stuffs and all other things needed. That the fabrics from combing wools can be successfully produced in this country has been amply demonstrated, and yet the manufacturer is crushed by taxation at every step, and his own operatives and the wool-growers are impoverished to pay this taxation, levied under the impression that it protects the latter. Mr. Shield put the case fairly and truly when he said that if the Western manufacturers could have the raw wools, and the dyes, and the machinery free of the enormous taxation, they could successfully compete with any foreign manufacturers.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS.

In the report of the majority of the Committee on Counties in the Constitutional Convention it is proposed to provide that no county seat shall be moved, except by a two-thirds vote, in places where the present county seat has been established fifty years, or where a trial has been had and failed.

Our government is essentially one of majorities, and the cases must be rare where it is right to compel sixty-six persons to yield to thirty-four. County buildings are erected and county expenses paid by a tax upon the property of all alike. Every person in the county is alike subject to the necessity of attendance on the courts. It is hard to conceive a case where the right of every individual alike to have his own interests consulted is more plain than in this. As new thoroughfares and new centres of business are established the convenience of the people sometimes requires a change in county seats. When the inhabitants usually travelled in their own conveyances the geographical centre of a county was oftenest the most convenient meeting place; but as cities and villages grow up, the people are, to an increasing extent dependent on public conveyances, and some points once deemed easy of access now seem difficult to reach. The report implies the necessity of changes, and imposes no new restrictions except in certain counties. The principle, or want of principle, upon which these exceptions are based is absurd. The greater the length of time that has elapsed since the location of a county seat, the greater the probability that the county has outgrown it. It is because the wisdom of thirty years ago was not sufficient to legislate for all time that this convention has assembled.

As to the second class of exceptions, the fact that once before there has been an attempt to remove a county seat is evidence that its location was not entirely satisfactory. Under the restrictions of the present constitution no vote would be taken on removal without the support of nearly one-half of the people of a county. If a county has so far outgrown its county seat that to nearly one-half the people a change seems desirable, it is fair to infer that a further operation of the same causes will make the necessity of a removal apparent to a majority.

The article, in its proposed form, affecting certain counties only, and those few in number, and based, as it is, on no principle of abstract justice, looks like, and will be regarded as, a piece of special legislation. In the counties affected it will be regarded by a portion of the people as an infringement upon their rights, and will discredit the work of the convention. The State will suffer a great loss if remanded back to the old constitution by a vote of the people; and it is not wise on the part of the convention to endanger their work by attaching to it provisions of doubtful propriety, which are sure to be distasteful to a portion of the people.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The product of the coal mines of Grundy County, last year, amounted in value to $[illegible]. The Braidwood mines produced $1,[illegible]. The number of miners employed in Grundy and Will Counties is [illegible].

The Nashville *Journal* says that the Belleville and Southern Illinois Railroad will not run through Sparta, but, as first intended, through Pinckneyville, Perry County.

The Centralia *Democrat* of the 15th says: "We are gratified to learn from our farmer friends that the peach-buds are as yet uninjured, and are represented as being in good condition to winter through."

INDIANA.

The Mormon elder who has been stopping in Lafayette, has already succeeded in proselyting a married woman of that city; and a divorce has resulted.

WISCONSIN.

The Columbus *Democrat* says that in Columbia County, from the same spot, one can fling a chip into the little stream of either the Fox or Wisconsin river. In one case, it finds its way into Lake Michigan, and, in the other, the Father of Waters bears it to the Gulf of Mexico.

Much excitement prevails at the village of Watertown, Jefferson County, over a medicinal well, located in a lot owned by C. P. Martin, which was dug about two years ago. [illegible]

[illegible] situation, and one very severe case of hemorrhage of the bladder of [illegible] three years' standing, have been permanently cured by the use of this water.

MISSOURI.

The Auditor General, in a report dated November [illegible], says that the State debt has, within the last year [illegible]. The present provisions for the payment of the bonded State debt are more than ample, and the next Legislature could with safety abolish the [illegible]-mill tax, and confidently rely upon the receipts from the Trust Funds as being sufficient to provide for the discharge of the State debt as fast as it matures."

KANSAS.

Near Leavenworth, a few days ago, a middle-aged married woman, named Ann Hartman, who was insufficiently filled, committed suicide by hanging herself, in despair at her unfortunate condition.

ILLINOIS.

The Lebanon *Chronicle* says: "Other towns boast of their female doctors, lawyers, and mechanics, but Lebanon has a lady in the retail grocery business, and the advertisement reads 'Mrs. & Co.' We simply mention the fact to show that Lebanon is not an opaque body, impervious to the influence and rights of women."

A Shetland colt, near St. Louis, is three weeks old, twenty inches high, and sixteen and a half pounds in weight.

OHIO.

A sturdy butcher of Cincinnati went to see Lucille Western in "East Lynne," and was so affected by the performance, that he had to be removed from the theatre to prevent his sobs from disturbing the audience.

THE TERRITORIES.

A county of Colorado, being scant of money, consigned a quantity of beefsteaks to the territorial office at Denver as payment of taxes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A deceased citizen of Nashville has left six widows $5,000 each, conditioned that they never marry.

The cost of telegraphic despatches in Australia has been reduced to one shilling for twelve words, and one penny for every additional word.

A Canadian suggests that the British colonies unite in publishing a daily paper in London, to be circulated gratuitously.

A servant girl in Troy, in the habit of pilfering her employer's liquor, drank bug poison by mistake the other day, and amazed to confess her mistake, died.

A Boston writer in alluding to the musical taste of the Hub, says: "Our ears have been cultivated until they overshadow our other organs."

The explosive agent, "dualine," has been tested with great success at the Hoosac Tunnel. It was proved equally powerful with nitro-glycerine, and much safer.

A Belfast shopkeeper, annoyed by thieves who persisted in roosting on the granite sill of his window, poured sulphuric acid on the stone, so that each of the loafers left a part of his trousers there when he got up.

An English paper tells a revolting story of the Captain of one of the Waterford cattle steamers. Finding himself short of fuel, he resorted to his live stock to supply his furnaces. Burning alive 100 pigs. And it is said that this is not a solitary example of inhumanity; but the cattle boats plying between the Thames and Hamburg have in more than one instance been guilty of burning their live stock when short of fuel.

The Prussian Government has military maps of every foot of its territory, so complete that every hill, ravine, brooklet, field, and forest is delineated with perfect accuracy. It is a common boast of Prussian military men that within eight days 500,000 men can be concentrated to the defence of any single point within the kingdom.

A Belgian, named Thirion, has designed a new aerial machine. It consists of a pair of parallel boards, furnished with sails, and connected by the opening and shutting of the sails and the approximation and shutting of the boards. The action is kept up by a small steam engine, which is placed in the back part of the construction.

Marriage is uncertain in New Orleans. A year ago there was a romantic story of the remarriage of a man and woman who had been divorced a long time before, and had each married, and become widowed in the interval. This couple are now before the courts again, asking a divorce.

The Maine Supreme Judicial Court has just tried a suit on a promissory note. The plaintiff claimed that the endorsement of the note was: "I back this note holden for debt and costs." The defendant claimed that the endorsement was: "I back this not holden for debt and costs," and that the letter "e" had been added. Verdict was rendered for the defendant.

Two stock farmers in California had a dispute as to whether Cashmere goats or fine blooded sheep furnished the finest meat. A jury was appointed, and about 100 persons partook of the barbecue with which the trial was celebrated. The jury decided in favor of goat by a vote of eight to four.

Milton Mermaid, of Providence, caught fifty-two rats in one night by exchanging a barrel of oats that had been visited by rats, for one of water, covering the surface with chaff. The vermin unreflectingly pitched in and met a watery grave.

A bill is before the Maryland Legislature permitting fox hunting in that State between October 1 and April 15, and providing against suits for trespass in the case of persons engaged in it, unless it be shown that they maliciously or unlawfully injure the property chased over.

The Liberals of North Germany are trying to win Count Bismark over to the side of the opponents of capital punishment. They have recently published a pamphlet on the subject, in which they assert that at least one-third of the persons beheaded or hung in Germany and Austria during the last twenty-five years were guiltless of the charges on which they were tried and sentenced to death.

A lady living in Marseilles, (France,) was returning from church on a recent Sunday, when she heard steps behind her, and felt some one take her hand and draw it under his arm. Turning around she saw a gentleman, elegantly dressed, who was quite a stranger to her. She tried to draw away her arm, but the unknown held it firmly, and said with an air of the greatest politeness, "Madame, I am a thief, and am closely pursued by the police. They know that I am a stranger in the town, and will never suspect me if they see me in the company of a lady so respectably connected as you must be."

In a late lecture on archæology, Professor Winchell, of the Michigan University, said that it had been a common error among scientific men of late to figure man as older than he is. There was no evidence that man antedated the glacier period, which was not more than 10,500 years ago. The progress of events had been faster than we thought. Man might be reckoned to be about 6,000 years old. Because man existed contemporaneous with the mammoth and other animals now extinct, it did not follow that he was hundreds of thousands of years old. The mammoth was more modern than we had supposed, and not man more ancient.

The famous tunnel under the Thames was made forty years ago, in spite of innumerable difficulties, and at an overwhelming expense. Chalk and gravel are so penetrated by water that it is almost impossible to tunnel through them; and the attempt, though successful, has hitherto been a warning rather than an encouragement to succeeding engineers. The careful geological survey of this region has proved that a little higher up is a bed of impervious London clay, through which no water would percolate. Mr. P. H. Barlow projected a tunnel through this clay, and it was begun the 26th of April, and on the 5th of October the passage under the river was safely effected. The entire cost will be under $80,000; and its position—half a mile farther up than the old tunnel, and nearer the Tower and London Bridge—will make it very valuable. The passage will be made by an omnibus, drawn by a stationary engine, and lifts on either side will take the passengers up and down.

The men employed at the iron works in the lower part of Troy, N. Y., have decided not to submit to the proposed reduction of wages, and consequently work at all these establishments is now suspended. The strikers number over 2,000 persons, and there appears to be a general determination to go through a long strike rather than yield. Some of them, however, are fearful as to the result, and it is said that several of the foremen have advised the men to go back to work at the reduced wages until a more favorable opportunity for a strike offers itself. It is stated that the Rensselaer Iron Works has enough manufactured iron on hand to last six months, and these foremen think that it would be better to wait until this quantity is reduced.

The Rev. H. D. Jenkins, of Joliet, Ill., has issued a circular announcing that arrangements have been completed whereby, during the coming summer, clergymen of all denominations can procure for themselves, and members of their families, excursion tickets from Chicago to San Francisco and return. These tickets will be sold at $118 for the round trip. They will be sold only at the Chicago office of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. They will be issued, to persons properly accredited, from June 15 to July 15. Each ticket will be good for sixty days from the date of its issue, and permission will be given to break the journey on the return, to visit Salt Lake City, or other places. Arrangements are also being made whereby clergymen in the East, holding these certificates, can secure advantageous rates to and from Chicago. Excursions will also be provided for from San Francisco to the Yosemite Valley. In order to secure these tickets, it is necessary that clergymen should first obtain certificates from Mr. Jenkins.

The following call has been issued:

> "The Constitution of the United States makes no acknowledgment of Almighty God, the Author of national existence; nor of Jesus Christ, who is the Ruler of nations; nor of the Bible, which is the fountain of law and good morals as well as of religion. This has, from the beginning, been a deep matter of regret. It may have been an oversight; but it was, and it is, both an error and an evil. It does not reflect the views of the great majority of the people upon these great matters. It dishonors God. It is inconsistent with the character of nearly all our State constitutions, and with all the precedents of our early history. It has introduced, or furthered, views and measures which are now struggling for a baneful ascendency in State and national politics; such as, that civil government is only a social compact; that it exists only for secular and material, not for moral ends; that [illegible] must be excluded from our public schools. It is easy to see that laws for the protection of [illegible] may be objected to on the same grounds. And, indeed, we may expect that law itself will be declared to be the mere device of [illegible] for [illegible]. The National Association, which has been formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will remedy this great defect and indicate that we are a Christian nation, invite all American citizens who favor such an amendment, without distinction of party or creed, to meet in convention in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the third day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M."

Among the signers to the call are Governor McClurg, of Missouri; Judge McCandless, of the United States District Court at Pittsburgh; Bishop [illegible], of Central New York; Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh; Bishop Eastburn, of Massachusetts; the Rev. C. G. Finney, late President of Oberlin College, O.; the Rev. J. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, Ill.

POLITICAL.

The Fifteenth Amendment will enfranchise 40,000 colored men in Maryland.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New Hampshire have voted to invite all clergymen in the State to preach temperance discourses on the Sunday before the election.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] the Society of French Agriculturists, under the Presidency of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, held its annual session at Paris three weeks ago. [illegible] M. Pouyer-Quertier appeared with a complete plan [illegible] to demand the condemnation of the commercial treaties. At a meeting, numbering [illegible] persons, gathered from all parts of France, [illegible] resolutions were adopted by a large majority: 1. That no reason has appeared for condemning the treaties. 2. That the fullest possible inquiry into their operations should be encouraged.

Don Piatt, writing from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, condemns the franking privilege and other Washington perquisites. He remarks: "I am a paragon of virtue, and yet I write you this with a gold pen that Uncle Samuel paid for, on stationery intended for the use of the overworked and underpaid public servants, and, when done, I will fold it in an envelope from the same source, and mail under the frank of an honorable member. Now, if this can be done by a paragon of virtue, without pangs of conscience, what must be the abuse on the part of the very wicked?"

The Boston *Advertiser* says that the following passage from "Hamlet" furnishes new proof that the great poet wrote for all ages and all emergencies:

> The Chief Justice as *Polonius*—"Do you believe these tenders, as you call them?"
> The Public as *Ophelia*—"I do not know, my lord, what I should think."
> *Polonius*—"Marry, I'll teach you; think yourself a baby, That you have ta'en these tenders for true pay Which are not sterling."

One of Gottschalk's female admirers in Brooklyn is modelling a bust of the pianist.

Napoleon III. spends every day an hour in front of the cage of his splendid Bengal tiger.

The G. A. R. of Portland, lost $90 by Senator Sumner's lecture, and he paid the deficiency.

Prince Christian, of Augustenburg, the husband of Queen Victoria's third daughter, is bankrupt.

The author of the "Black Crook," three years ago a penniless Bohemian, is building an elegant villa near Port Chester, N. Y.

The attempt to raise a Peabody monument fund in New York seems to have been abandoned. The Treasurer has only $800 in hand, and no subscriptions coming in.

Commodore Stephen Champlin, U. S. N., the last surviving officer of the battle of Lake Erie, lies dangerously ill at his residence in Buffalo. He commanded the Scorpion, from which the first and last gun was fired in that engagement.

Morrissey's Saratoga Club House is to cost $40,000, furniture so much more, and the lair of the tiger $20,000. The parlor of the Leland Brothers' big hotel at Saratoga is to have walls of mirrors, and is to cost $75,000.

The Fenians are determined to put O'Donovan Rossa forward again as Member of Parliament for Tipperary, as soon as the late election shall have been declared invalid by the House of Commons. The sum of £10,000 is to be raised by the Brotherhood to carry the election.

As no publisher would consent to print a book written by Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton")—the book being the story of her difficulty with Fields & Osgood—she is having it printed at a private printing office, and will be her own publisher.

H. C. Dorsey, the Rhode Island banqueter of State Prison convicts, has sued Warden Haynes, of the Massachusetts prison, for a return of the $150 sent by him to give the convicts under the Warden's charge a roast turkey dinner, whereas stewed chicken was served instead.

The agent employed by the protective committee of English Erie stockholders who are about to inaugurate, in conjunction with the Ramsey-Eaton party, a legal war against Fisk and Gould, is Mr. Barr, an eminent solicitor of London. He has sailed for the United States, and his arrival in New York is daily expected.

A brother journalist of Victor Noir has been printing some recollections of the victim of the Auteuil tragedy. When Noir was thrown into prison, some months ago, for political offences, he allowed the mania to make a pillow of his body, and spread under them his well known paletot, which he was never known to change for five years. This biographer also states that at one time Noir was writing to the manager of a theatre for tickets for a friend, who, looking over his shoulder, remarked some ill-spelt words, and suggested the proper corrections. "Let them stay as they are," said poor, good-tempered Victor. "If he got a well-spelt letter from me he would think it a forgery."

It seems that the Archduchess Elizabeth did not get any further than Hamburg in her flight to this country. Galignani's *Messenger* explains that she was tired of conjugal life, in the monotony of the Chateau of Seelowitz, and fled, abandoning her husband, the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, and her four children, in order to see the world. She was, however, overtaken at Hamburg, just as she was about to embark for the United States. The Archduchess is 19 years of age, and is a daughter of the Archduke Joseph of Austria, Palatine of Hungary, and, consequently sister of the Queen of the Belgians. She was a widow, after two years of marriage, of Duke Ferdinand of Modena, brother of the Countess de Chambord and of the Princess Maria of Bourbon, mother of Don Carlos. She subsequently married the Archduke Charles Ferdinand.

As a skater, the Emperor Napoleon is not a success. Shortly after the pastime grew to be quite fashionable in Paris, His Majesty essayed it at the Bois, and there gave Eugenie her first lesson. He himself was initiated in this country. An old colored man (now dead) who used to attend a bowling alley in Vesey street, New York, which Napoleon often frequented, taught him the mysteries of this fascinating art on the Hoboken flats. He related that Louis was a most persevering but backward pupil, and very sensitive to criticism. It was his habit to rise early in the morning, swallow a cup of strong coffee, light a cigar, and, accompanied by his dusky preceptor, seek the most remote part of the flats, [illegible] his Napoleonic head and back in repeated stints, with nobody to laugh at him but "Old Pete."

What is the Prospect?

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 17.

We take it for granted that the Radical party will propose an amendment to the constitution removing the disfranchisement of rebels, and that by Radical votes that amendment will undoubtedly be carried. In view of that probability, it may be of interest to friends in other States to know what will be the prospect in Missouri.

Great differences of opinion exist as to the number of persons now disfranchised in this State for participation in rebellion. Every Democratic newspaper, who has desired to make an impression upon those who were weak enough to read and credit his assertions, has found it easy to say that "Ninety thousand freemen are excluded from the ballot-box, who, if they could vote, would trample the Radical party into the dust," and so forth. On the other hand, Radical believers in the dogma of eternal hate, when appealing to the fears of their followers, have frequently represented that the number of persons disfranchised was not less than 50,000.

Prior to the election of 1868 we published an estimate of the vote of this State, which differed scarcely 400 from that vote actually cast for President, and the total vote [illegible] with our figures in a manner quite surprising to those who are not aware with what accuracy political results can be judged from statistics and other information. At the same time we prepared, but did not then publish, an estimate of the number of persons excluded from suffrage, both white and black, which we have since revised.

The total vote of this State in 1860, when a most exciting canvass caused a very full vote, was 165,518, and the white population, according to the census of that year, numbered 1,067,882, and the colored population 114,965. The ratio of voters to white population was then about 1 to 6.45. In the same election, Tennessee, with a white population of 826,783, polled a vote of 145,333, or about 1 to 5.7 of white population. The total population of the two States was about the same, and the colored people in Tennessee numbered 275,784. During the war Tennessee lost more largely, perhaps, by death, but lost less than Missouri by removals. The adoption of the new constitution caused thousands upon thousands of men who had participated in the rebellion to move out of this State, and thousands more never returned to it. On the other hand, Missouri has gained since 1860 much more largely than Tennessee by immigration from the Northern States and Europe. We presume that the population of this State is to-day larger than that of Tennessee; but its old white population—of residents before the war—is unquestionably much smaller.

In 1868, there were polled in this State 145,459 votes, of which 85,671 were Radical. In Tennessee there were polled 86,088 votes, of which 56,757 were Radical. It is quite plain from these figures that a very much larger share of the old white population voted in this State than in Tennessee, for we must remember that a considerable share of the vote in that State was cast by colored men. Let us now suppose that up to 1866, when the immigration to this State became large, the two States, equal in population before the war, had gained and lost about equally. The actual vote in this State, in 1866, when immigrants later than 1865 did not vote, was 148,400 votes. But these represent white population alone; adding about 20,000 for colored men, the vote would have been 165,000. But last August, when the bars were thrown down, all laws were violated, and recess of all sorts voted in Tennessee, there were polled in that State only 175,269 votes, and if we suppose that the population of this State increased fully 100,000, prior to 1866, faster than that of Tennessee, it would still appear that little more than 25,000 white persons were excluded from suffrage in this State at the last election. The immigration since 1866 has doubtless put this State far ahead of Tennessee in population. It appeared at the last election that fully 30,000 votes were added to the aggregate in this State by each two years of immigration, representing, of course, a population of nearly 180,000.

We presume that the present population of this State is about 1,800,000, which at the ratio of 1860, namely 1 to 6.45, will give a voting population of just 253,000. Of these fully 20,000, however, will not vote, for lack of residence, having arrived since November, 1866. Fully 20,000 more will then vote for the first time, having arrived in the State between November, 1866, and November, 1868. Fully 20,000, also, are colored men. Deduct 60,000 from 253,000, and we have as the voting population of November, 1868, supposing that no white person had been disfranchised, 173,000, or about 25,000 more than the actual vote cast. Again we reach about 20,000 to 25,000 as the probable number of whites disfranchised in this State.

About one-sixth of the population of the State was then, and is now, in St. Louis County. The Registry law was enforced far better here than in the average of the State, because, simply because the antecedents of men were easily ascertained, and there was ample power to sustain a very efficient Supervisor. In some counties in the State, of course, the proportion excluded was much greater than here, but in other populous districts the law was not acted on. [illegible] The number disfranchised in the whole State cannot be more than five times as great as it was in this county, for the number excluded in St. Louis County is quite as accurately known—it was below 5,000. The number excluded in the State, therefore, upon this basis of reasoning, can not be greater than 25,000.

Finally, the information obtained in 1868 by careful inquiry from different parts of the State as to the number excluded was about 22,000 to 25,000, and many inquiries since, though they have changed the estimates as to some counties, have not materially affected the general estimate.

A result arrived at by so many independent methods of reasoning cannot, we think, be far from the truth. We venture the following estimate of the votes of 1870:

RADICAL VOTE.

Vote for Grant	85,671
Immigrants, 1868-69 (two-thirds)	20,000
Colored vote (four-fifths)	16,000
Radical vote 1870	121,671

OPPOSITION VOTE.

Vote for Seymour	59,788
Immigrants (one-third)	10,000
Colored vote (one-fifth)	4,000
Opposition, 1870	[illegible]
Radical majority, 1870	[illegible]
Total vote	[illegible]
Disfranchised	[illegible]
Immigrants within two years	[illegible]
Total of voting age	[illegible]

To estimate the vote in 1872, when the removal of disfranchisement will first take place, we should add 20,000 [illegible] for immigrants now in the State not yet qualified, which should be divided as before. The total would then be, Radical, 141,671; opposition, 84,788. [illegible] Disfranchised, in favor [illegible] they will not hold the balance of power. Nor will they all vote for one party.

WASHINGTON.

Cullom's Mormon Bill.

Its Features and Equity.

Should it Pass?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

When in a very elastic frame of mind I generally take up the accumulated bills of the House of Representatives, and pass them over. These bills are interesting as showing what the country would come to if every Congressman and every Congressman's constituent had his way. To-day, I strike a bill at the head of my pile which is a subject for reflection and discussion. It is Cullom's "Bill in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes." It is the bill of a member of Congress from Illinois, and an active and responsible member, besides; and it touches matters which is of more than usual consequence, as affecting the religious rights of people, and the status of an unpopular religious element in the land. In brief it is a Mormon bill—the long-expected Congressional ukase to wipe Mormonism off the face of the republic. Let us look at the two men who are working in it, pro and con.

HOOPER AND CULLOM.

Here is the Mormon in Congress—William H. Hooper—57 years of age, a jolly, gray-bearded, tall, Middle-State looking man; the last man in the world you would take for a disciple of Joe Smith, so far as the gospel of the said Smith is concerned, always laughing and lively, never forward nor fanatical, popular on the floor of Congress, in the street surrounded with a crowd, not in appearance a Jesuit or a wire-puller, but hailing straight from the most unsophisticated corner of the earth, the Eastern shore of Maryland. There he was born during the second war with England, of a fair, "clever" Maryland family, and, being of Eastern Shore parentage myself, I had heard of Hooper years before I knew him as an unaffected, roguish, amiable man, whose addiction to the lot of the Saints of Salt Lake was a great joke amongst his friends. I suppose that he has been the most admirable representative that Brigham Young could have selected to help the Mormon cause in Congress, on account of the good manners, unpretending civility, and the utter absence of any disposition to play the saint, or to lecture Congress on behalf of the divine rights of the Mormon people. He has disarmed hostility by good manners, and no man could look at his rubicund face and speak a syllable against Mormon despotism. He had a poor education in youth, became a steamboat Captain, and turned to merchandise in the Northwest, and here he is a Delegate in Congress, the only man that I have seen who feels any alarm whatever upon the supposition that Cullom's entire bill means to pass. Hooper went to Utah as Territorial Secretary from Galena, Ill., and has grown rich, is in good standing in his church, and yet has but one wife. What virtue!

Shelby M. Cullom is, like Hooper, a Border-State man, born in Kentucky forty-one years ago, and as early as 1856 he was a member of your State Legislature, where he afterward served as Speaker. This is his third Congressional term, representing the Eighth or Springfield District, and he is a neat young legislator, showing by his strong black beard and gray eyes powers of tenacity and "grip;" and he is an active lawyer at home, in good practice, as well as a good politician. Cullom is Chairman of the Committee on Territories, a committee on which there are some very light weights; let me name some of them over and see if you ever heard of them: Taffe (molasses?), Dyer, (Ordnance Dyer?), Hamilton Ward, Duval (Claude?) *et al*, for short, or ten "on 'em" in number. Conjointly, or somehow, they have amended and spoiled Cullom's bill, which I will abbreviate.

THE BILL.

This bill specifies that the Marshal of Utah may appoint a Deputy in each Judicial District thereof, the Deputy to be approved by the Judge of that District's Court; and the said Deputy must take the same oath that the Marshal takes, and give bond in ten thousand dollars. In like manner, the United States District Attorney appoints district assistants. The grand jury shall be summoned by the United States Marshal, from "citizens" over 21 years of age, and the petit jury shall also be made up of "citizens." Here we come to the meat of the bill:

> "In all prosecutions for bigamy, and the crimes specified in this act, no person shall be competent to serve, either as grand or petit jurors, who believes in, advocates, or practises bigamy, concubinage, or polygamy, and, upon that fact appearing by examination or *voir dire* or otherwise, such person shall not be permitted to serve as a juror."

The "lawful wife" of anybody accused of bigamy, concubinage, or adultery shall be competent to prove both the first and subsequent marriages of her husband, "but for no other purpose." Polygamy, bigamy, and concubinage may be proved by inference and public belief, and evidence in black and white is not essential. If a man commits adultery in Utah after the passage of this act, he will get for his extreme deserts $1,000 fine and five years in jail, and his concubines will be apt to prove it. But if the indictment of his polygamous behavior be shown to extend only to one extra woman, up goes Mr. Mormon. Neither can he plead the statute of limitations. The United States Government shall use its military camps to confine persons who are guilty of adultery. Observation here naturally asks who will be at liberty to keep camp, women excepted. Any Marshal's Deputy can call troops and get up a war.

> "No alien living in or practising bigamy, polygamy, or concubinage, shall be admitted to citizenship of the United States; nor shall any person living in or practising bigamy, polygamy, or concubinage hold any office of trust or profit [illegible], or be entitled to the benefits of the Homestead or Preemption laws of the United States."

Everybody in Utah will be compelled, on suspicion, to take an oath:

> "That I am not living in or practising bigamy, polygamy, or concubinage, and I will not hereafter live in or practise the same."

This is like Mrs. Surratt saying to Weichmann: "Lewis, pray for my intentions."

Marriage in Utah is made a civil contract. Here is an intensely poetical passage:

> "No man, a resident of said Territory, shall marry his mother, his grandmother, daughter, granddaughter, stepmother, grandfather's wife, son's wife, grandson's wife, wife's mother, wife's grandmother, wife's daughter, wife's granddaughter, sister, brother's daughter, sister's daughter, father's sister, or mother's sister. No woman shall marry her father, grandfather, son, grandson, stepfather, grandmother's husband, daughter's husband, granddaughter's husband, husband's father, husband's grandfather, husband's son, husband's grandson, her brother, half-brother, brother's son, sister's son, father's brother, or mother's brother. No marriage shall be contracted while either of the parties has a former wife or husband living in the United States or elsewhere, unless the marriage with such former wife or husband shall have been legally dissolved. All persons within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are herein prohibited to residents of said Territory, and being declared to be incestuous and void, who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the Territory, not more than twenty years, and be fined not more than one thousand dollars."

It seems pretty rough on a man to take his widowed mother or his stepmother, or grandmother, and put him in jail twenty years. A Mormon's property can be sold to maintain his numerous concubines and the rest of their orphan children. This polygamy is not recognized, but its issue is. The section about going for Mormon property is very long and explicit, and there is some suspiciously curt allusion to lands, and the ineligibility of the Territorial laws to pre-empt them. Finally, war is declared with the relicts of Joseph Smith and the camels, asses, and man-servants of Brigham Young. The statute law of the United States lays violent hands on the book of Genesis, and Congress lays down the example of domestic virtue to a ruined and undone world. The main portion of this bill appears to have been drawn by a stronger hand than the concluding sections, which some attorney's apprentice seems to have sewed on with a poor waxed-end.

After reading the bill over, I thought the best thing to do about it would be to

TALK WITH MR. CULLOM.

I found Mr. Cullom in comfortable quarters, drawing up another bill, by appearances, and he readily explained the substance of the present one.

"My object," he said, "is to see that the law of the United States dated July 1, 1862, shall be carried out in Utah. That bill was reported to Congress, if I mistake not, by Nelson, of Tennessee, afterward Andrew Johnson's counsel. There has never been one indictment found under that law, and my purpose is to pass a bill which shall make it work: first, by putting the polling of grand and petit juries entirely in the hands of the United States Marshals, instead of permitting the Territorial officers to interfere, as now; and, secondly, to break the power of Brigham Young and the leading spirits in the Mormon Church. To do so I have proposed in the bill to move upon polygamy with all the force of Federal authority; to except polygamists from the privileges of homestead, pre-emption, naturalization, and suffrage, and to reject all their pretensions to the control of streams, lakes, timber, etc. I propose in that single to do away with their Jesuitical local laws, and remand the Territory to the Federal Marshal and Attorney, and make the troops go to their support. It is a radical bill."

"Do you expect to pass it?"

"I expect to get through Congress the leading features of it. I could have made my report, explanatory of it, much stronger if I had chosen to put the government to the expense of witnesses."

"Is not this bill somewhat arbitrary as to the manner in which hearsay, inference, etc., may be used as evidence to convict of polygamy?"

"Well there is no other way of getting a conviction. By the Territorial laws, polygamy, or bigamy, cannot be proved by the common forms of evidence. I have provided that common report, or the private acknowledgment and understanding of a second marriage, shall be evidence in such cases."

"What is the meaning of this section?"

"All laws, and parts of laws, of Utah Territory, which in any way interfere with the primary disposal of the soil, or the possession thereof, of the United States, are hereby disapproved and annulled."

"That is intended to break up the monopoly of the Mormon leaders in tracts of timber, lakes for irrigation, etc., which have been pre-empted, or partly improved, and now are made to yield private revenue. For example, I am told that Brigham Young has a fine piece of timber land, and out of every three loads of wood cut from it by anybody he must receive one load, or its equivalent in money. It is by striking at such pretensions that we shall break the power of the Mormon chiefs."

"I am told, Mr. Cullom, that you receive a great many letters asking you not to precipitate a collision in Utah."

"Yes; here is one telling me to break up polygamy, bigamy, and concubinage in the District of Columbia, before I go to reforming Utah." And here is one from Saugerties, New York, saying: "For God's sake, don't get up a second Mormon war!" There were many other letters, but I have not preserved them.

"Are the Mormons exercised over this bill?"

"Greatly! They have anticipated the operations of it upon the women by giving them the ballot, which, of course, increases their vote as compared with the Gentile vote in Utah."

FRAILTIES OF THE BILL.

Parting from Mr. Cullom, I went to find Hooper, but unsuccessfully, and in lieu of him called upon Senator Nye, where I found several gentlemen from Nevada and California, to whom I propounded the Cullom bill. [illegible] would give the Mormons new strength. Said Nye:

"There is a better fight going on between the Young party and the Godbe party, in Utah. Were we to give them the pretext of a war just now, the Godbeites would sink their party differences, and all would be made to do, at great expense to us, what they would otherwise accomplish for us effectively and peaceably."

"I am from Virginia City," said a tall, sinewy miner near by, "and I have spent three weeks at Salt Lake since Christmas. Nobody can say much in favor of Mormonism as a religion, or as a moral matter. But the reports of atrocities there are always exaggerated, and often manufactured. The fact is, that there is a Gentile element in the Territory, which looks with greed upon the fine property of the Mormons, and which hopes, by making good use of polygamy and the feeling against it in the States, to be able to appropriate, or confiscate, or buy up at reduced values, the Mormon improvements. This Cullom bill proposes to except the Mormons from almost all the privileges enjoyed by the people in less deserving Territories. They have built up a fine city, and introduced a system of irrigation and agriculture, as original as it is unequalled. They occupied the site before it became the property of the United States, and Brigham Young has been there in person for twenty-three years. Whatever else he may be, he is one of the greatest administrative minds in the United States, and it does not look fair to rob those people of all their improvements, to deny them the right of pre-emption, to break up their organic customs under which the Territory has certainly flourished to a remarkable degree, and to expatriate them because we cannot immediately stop polygamy. The Gentile element of Utah is discordant and always growing. Look at old McGroarty as a specimen of this kind of Congressman. Why, Hooper is a Go liver beside him!"

"We Americans on the Pacific coast," said this big miner again, "are not more philosophic than some people in Illinois and the East. We ought occasionally to look over the heads of what Mormonism is to the fact of what it has done. Like Puritanism, Quakerism, and the Baptist fervor, it has answered the purposes of colonization in America more wonderfully than anything beside a superstition could do. Those Mormons can get ten emigrants to Nevada's or California's one. No other sort of inducement but a religious one would have built up this half-way house to the Pacific, and made it the delight of so many an incredulous traveller crossing the great plains. It has clearly been an American, not to say a Providential instrumentality in populating a remote part of this continent. At present the gross feature of it is decaying by the working of natural laws. Schism has broken out. The births there, as in every other part of the world, run nearly equal, sex for sex, and only the immigrant women keep up the complement of a Mormon's family. If we are going to put such a screw as the Cullom bill upon the Mormon flock, and precipitate war and ravage upon Salt Lake, what shall we do when the Chinese question confronts us on the Pacific slope? For, be sure as Asia looks out upon California, the destiny of the Pacific coast is to be Japanese and Chinese. There is where our immigration is bound to come from. European immigrants will not go to California while women are gathering the crops of Iowa. The Mississippi Valley offers far better inducements in lands and labor than the Pacific coast to Europeans. Neither California nor Nevada is growing. California cast more votes in 1867 than she does to-day. Despite our prejudices, the Chinese will get our coast."

"And then," said I, "what will become of the institutions we have planted there?"

Senator Nye looked up and said:

"Well! If Josh can beat God, I'm for Josh."

"That's the case in a nutshell," said the big miner. "It is not in the power of any inundation to make head against the institutions we have given California."

"Why," said Nye, "I remember reading sermons delivered about the time Mr. Jefferson bought Louisiana, going to show that the Catholic and French element there would uproot Christianity in the whole Mississippi Valley."

"I have read the Cullom bill," said the miner, in conclusion, "and probably it was conscientiously drawn up, but it is a loose bill. It kills a mouse with a mountain. It is a bad precedent and will work disorder in the Territories, retard the speedy extinction of polygamy, and be a help to the admission of Brigham Young. We have driven the Mormons from Kirtland to Nauvoo, from Nauvoo to Missouri and Iowa, and thence to Deseret. Every time we have lengthened, by our precipitation, the life and power of that superstition. Give it rest and it will die."

GATH.

STRANGE AND ROMANTIC SUICIDE.

The Power of Woman's Love—A Mistress Drowns Herself in Despair at the Death of Her Lover.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Feb. 17.

On Friday afternoon last, the steamer Maggie Hays, bound from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, exploded her boilers in the chute of Island 35, near Helena, Arkansas. It was only a common occurrence, such as happens every few weeks upon the Mississippi, and only four persons were hurled out of the world. One of these was Barney Martin, the Captain of the vessel. He was blown to the hurricane roof, and his body was afterward found in the hold. He was not dead, but three hours after he had been gathered from the wreck and placed on the steamer Commercial, he died. The news of this disaster came over the wires, and it created only such a shock as might be anticipated when calamities and stirring events come crowding so fast upon each other that there is no time given to consider. Upon one that intelligence fell with deadening weight. It was a woman. On the day of the disaster, a handsome, well dressed lady called at the steamboat office of Cunningham & Getty, on the Public Landing, and tearfully inquired if it was true that Captain Martin had been killed by the explosion of the Maggie Hays. She was told that it was. "Did you know the gentleman?" was asked. "I know that he was my friend," was the reply, and she turned away. The woman wept bitterly and turned away.

Every day thereafter the same woman came and went upon the levee, among the boats and the river men, always weeping and always inquiring of those she met whether it was true that Captain Martin was dead. Her grief obtained for her universal sympathy; her manner excited wonder. The poor girl only said, "I am the wife of Captain Martin, and I must know whether he be dead or not." Nobody brought a sea scallion to the broken heart for a boat touched at our wharf, bringing the remains of Captain Barney Martin, of the ill-fated steamer Maggie Hays. They were in charge of a brother, and they were being borne to Pittsburgh, where the funeral was to be. [illegible] woman learned about the landing where the boat came to her [illegible], and she begged and plead that she might be permitted to accompany them. [illegible] but the brother, who knew her not [illegible], denied the privilege. She claimed that she was the wife of the dead Captain, but the world did not know it, for the marriage had been private. The story was not credited, but the frenzied woman was permitted to look upon the remains of the one whom she so fondly loved and worshipped. In grief and sorrow she turned away, the remains were placed on board of the steamer R. R. Hudson for conveyance up the river, and she came the resolve of her to whom the world was now a dead and cheerless waste, to join beyond the unknown sea, he whom death had taken away.

This was Tuesday morning. The little steamer Mary Ament, which makes daily trips to New Richmond and Chilo, was nearly ready to take her departure at 1 p. m., when a woman came on board and took passage to New Richmond, registering herself as Miss Chamberlain. After the boat left the dock she told the Captain that she was the wife of Captain Barney Martin, and asked him how long it would be before the Hudson, with his remains, would pass them. Then she sent herself up in her stateroom, and was seen no more until the boat touched at New Richmond. The Hudson had not come up yet. The Clerk then sent at her stateroom and told the Clerk that she had expected to meet friends at Richmond, but that she would continue on the boat to Chilo, and return to Richmond in the morning. She paid her additional fare, her trepidation and apparent distress being observable at the time, and then she returned to her stateroom, never to be seen again, saying, "I will not be long away from my husband."

Night came on, and the boat plodded its slow way up the river, with its living thought crushed heart, and after it came the Hudson, bearing the remains of the one bewept. Nearer and nearer the boat came, and a woman stood on the guards of the Mary Ament and watched the slow approach in the moonlight, wild and distracted. As the boat, bearing the remains of all on earth dear to her, passed by, she watched it in agony, and as the consuming thought came over her that there was nothing to live for longer, she sprang into the water, the waves from the passing boat washed over her, and the living and the dead were joined.

This must have been the sad sequel, for the chambermaid who visited the state room of the strange woman found only some articles of clothing, but the herself was never seen on the boat again. The yellow waters of the river had washed away all grief, and had sealed for the thousandth time the pledge that woman's love is stronger than life itself.

All that remains to be told is this: That woman's name was Sallie Linenaugh, for four years past the mistress of the Captain of the Maggie Hays. Her father is a blacksmith on Front street. If she was ever married to Captain Martin the world does not know it, but he supported her, and to all intents and purposes, and in the eyes of society, they were man and wife. She was about 25 years of age, handsome and prepossessing, and is reported to have been the mother of two children. Captain Martin, who was engaged for fifteen years in the Pittsburgh and New Orleans trade, never came to Cincinnati in the four years past that this woman did not see him and he her. She loved him madly and fondly, and she has sealed her devotion with her life. There is a story that the woman led, in times past, the life of a prostitute in this city, but that Martin, becoming enamored of her, married her secretly, and without the knowledge of the world.

Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton.

From the Army and Navy Journal.

An anecdote from Mr. Stanton's own lips, last summer, told in his defence of Mrs. Lincoln, shows the instantaneous right action of his mind when he first became Secretary. We use his own language: "The second day after I took office, one of these indescribable half-loafers, half-gentlemen came into my office, and handed me a card from Mrs. Lincoln asking that the man be made a Commissary. I said, 'There is no place for you, and if there were, the fact that you bring me such a card would prevent my giving it to you;' and I tore the card up. The next day he came with a kind of small triumph in his eye, and handed me a formal letter from Mrs. Lincoln making the same request. I said, 'I told you yesterday there was no place for you—there will never be while I am Secretary.' I tore up the letter, saying, 'I will see Mrs. Lincoln.'

"During the day I called upon her and said, 'I thought it only proper to call upon you, madam, regarding a card and letter I have received from you.' She said, 'Yes, Mr. Secretary, I thought as wife of the President I was entitled to ask for so small a favor.' I said, 'Madam, we are in the midst of a war for national existence. Our success depends upon the people. My first duty is to the people of the United States; my next duty is to protect your husband's honor, and your own. If I should make such appointments, I should strike at the very foundation of confidence of the people in the government, in your husband, and you and me.' She said, at once, 'Mr. Stanton, you are right, and I will never ask you for anything again,' and she never did."

Arrival of the Remains in New York.

From the New York World, Feb. 16.

The body of Greenwald arrived here yesterday, in the steamer Eagleville, from Havana. An ordinary funeral in Havana cost at least $1,000, and a grave is hired for twenty years, at the expiration of which time, if money is not forthcoming to renew the lease, the bones are taken from the ground and burned. A poor man, or a criminal is thrown into a trench from a coffin which is open at one end, and which is then ready for use again. In this way Mr. Greenwald was buried, with the additional horror of being entirely naked. After obtaining possession of the body, it was embalmed, enclosed in a casket, boxed up, and, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., placed on board of the Eagleville, in which it arrived here yesterday morning at 9 o'clock.

While on the vessel the body lay in the forward cabin, the casket placed in the box, where the scents of cold air constantly had access to it; yet, [illegible] New York [illegible] River, [illegible] the body to the barge [illegible] in an express wagon [illegible]. Over the [illegible] was conveyed to the Captain's [illegible] of the victim [illegible] of the friends of [illegible] in that city believed that there would be a hundred thousand persons at the wharf to receive the body and do it honor. Especially was it thought that the German element would turn out en masse, and very evidently the Cubans also, as well as the Americans; but, to the astonishment of all, the body was quietly removed to the undertaker's shop.

The casket which is laid in a metallic one with an oval top and with glass over the face of the corpse. It is handsomely mounted with the initials "L and K"—Lessman & Kemp—who, for three years previously to the murder, were the employers of Mr. Greenwald.

Captain Barker says that great indignation was expressed by all classes of persons in Havana at the perpetrators of the crime. The firm who employed Mr. Greenwald say that his family shall never suffer from poverty, and there is no doubt that, although Mr. Greenwald's family can never be comforted for his loss, it will be placed beyond the reach of want.

The murdered man was of the Jewish faith, and the Jewish society of which he was a member, the I. O. B. B., taken charge of his funeral. According to the Jewish custom, which prescribes the constant watching of a corpse from the time of death till that of burial, a delegation from his society sat up all last night beside the coffin.

THE AMERICAN TRAUPMANN.

The Murderer Munroe—History of His Crime.

St. John, N. B. (Feb. 11), Correspondence of the New York World.

Last September, as some negroes were gathering berries in a thicket situated about one hundred yards from the Black River Road, ten miles from the city of St. John, they came upon some human remains; but, after seeing what they were, they were struck with superstitious awe, and returned to the city, but said nothing of what they had seen. A few days afterwards it came to the knowledge of persons less easily affected by fear and superstition than the negroes, that the dead bones were lying in the neighboring woods; but it was not until a week after the original discovery of the remains had been made, did, that officer set about to examine the bodies and hold an inquest. [illegible] The place was far from any road, except a farm-house and a tavern. No better place could have been selected for a murderer who, like Eugene Aram, wished to hide from all but the eye of God every trace of his fearful and dastardly crime. Had a murder been committed? This was the question to be solved. How did the bodies come disposed of, or did they die without violence?

Search in the thicket brought to light the skull, ribs, and thigh bones of an adult and the skull of an infant, which fell to pieces on being taken from the ground. In addition to these, a roll of hair, portions of a woman's dress, a woollen jacket, a piece of under-clothing were found, which, evidence showed, belonged to her, when they were identified and utterly decomposed. At some distance from these was discovered a baby's boot, a little stocking, and a piece of baby's frock, all about the size of a twelve months' child. The way [illegible] and so on, which [illegible] light upon the identity of the dead. There was no trace of murder committed [illegible]. But the appearance of the skulls [illegible] showed plainly that death had not been accidental or natural. Limbs had been [illegible] from the surrounding trees and placed upon the corpses to conceal them; and moss had [illegible] heaped and scattered above them, evidently with the design of hiding all evidences of the crime. Murder had been committed, and henceforth it was the duty of the Coroner to discover the criminal—the perpetrator of a double murder, not less appalling and heartless-deep than that done by the miscreant Traupmann.

At first no clue to the mystery could be obtained. No woman and child had been missed from the neighborhood, and inquiries made in the city of St. John were equally barren of results. The whole horrible affair apparently was to baffle inquiry, the victims to be unavenged, and the law unvindicated. A man named Kane, whose wife was said to have disappeared in an unaccountable way, was arrested and examined by Coroner Earle, but established his innocence beyond the possibility of a doubt. His wife had no child, and was, moreover, alive and heard from. A fortnight had passed since the discovery of the remains, and yet there was no clue which might lead to the detection of the murderer. Doctors had, in the meantime, shown that the woman had been killed by a pistol ball, which, penetrating her skull, had left there the marks of the lead, but the bullet itself could not be found.

At this critical juncture, a cabman named Worden said that, in reading the accounts of the affair given in the public journals, he had been reminded that in the preceding October he had taken in his carriage to the neighborhood of the place where the bodies had been found, a woman and a child, accompanied by a man. This story attracted public attention, and, on being questioned, Worden said that the man who had gone with them was John A. Munroe, a well-known architect of this city, and a young married man, of whose integrity there had not hitherto been a doubt. Investigation into Munroe's history brought to light facts which fully justified his arrest.

The story is one of seduction and its usual result—murder. A few years ago, Munroe became acquainted with a girl in Carleton, named Susan Margaret Vail, and had seduced her, and she had borne a child. In last October she sold a house which had been left to her by her father, and disappeared from Carleton, and since that time had not been heard from.

In the latter part of October, a woman, giving her name as Mrs. Clarke, and having a child with her, came to the Brunswick House, in St. John. A day or two afterwards, had been visited by Munroe, who had hired Worden to take them all in his carriage along the Black River Road to a place near that in which the bodies were afterwards found, and, taking Worden to await them at Sutton's tavern, which was hard by, they walked away, but returned again shortly afterwards, and drove back to town. Some days afterwards they repeated the same thing, but this time Munroe returned to the tavern alone, saying that the woman had taken a friend's with whom she intended to remain. He was evidently excited and in haste to return to the city; and he was anxious to pay away, and said so [illegible], it was fully taken, and told him not to speak of the trip.

It now remained for the Crown to prove that the remains of the dead woman and child were those of Miss Vail, who was supposed to be the Mrs. Clarke. Miss Vail's sisters were examined before the Coroner, and recognized the hair of the person found in the thicket—it was their sister's. They recognized also the teeth and dress, and the tattered piece of lace was identified as one which had been used as a truss for Miss Vail's child, who was slightly ruptured. The remains were thus proven to be those of their sister. Who was Mrs. Clarke?

Munroe had left orders at the hotel that Mrs. Clarke's trunk should be sent to the American House; it had been so sent and had remained in the possession of the hotel keeper. [illegible] was identified. It was then identified as [illegible] Munroe had [illegible] pistol [illegible] murder [illegible] the bullet [illegible] could be identified with Munroe's weapon, but the doctors swore that the wounds on the skulls would have been made by a bullet of such a weapon. Thus was forged the last link in the chain of evidence; Munroe was tried, admitted riding with Mrs. Clarke, tried to explain her disappearance, but the evidence against him was damning, and the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty," and sentenced him to death. A petition in favor of commuting his punishment was circulated, but the Governor-General refused to interfere.

Throughout the trial Munroe acted with the most perfect coolness and self-possession, which may be evidence either of hardened villainy or conscious innocence. The crowds who have attended the Court House during the conduct of the proceedings have shown much indignation at this coolness, and not [illegible]. Since the conviction [illegible] he is reported to be [illegible] he is penitent, and passes much of his time in reading the Bible and conversing with clergymen. His fate is sealed, and he knows that from it there is no escape.

A MISER'S WILL.

Property Valued at $300,000 Left to the United States Government—The Testator Wants it Applied to the Payment of the Public Debt.

From the New York Sun, Feb. 16.

A few days ago Mr. George Fox, a retired gentleman, considered very wealthy, died in his residence, 517 Third avenue. He had a parsimonious reputation, and was known to old residents as the miser of the Third avenue. It was not known that he had any relatives. The circumstances of his death have been reported in the Sun. It was stated that he had left a large amount of property. After the funeral a most remarkable will turned up. The old man, though a Democrat, had been a staunch supporter of the government. He had invariably denounced any expression of secession sentiments, and had taken a great interest in the payment of the national debt.

Mr. Fox's will was recently sent to Surrogate Hutchings for probate. It is as follows:

> "In the name of God, amen. I, Charles Fox, of the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, being of sound mind and memory, and considering the uncertainty of this frail and transitory life, do therefore make, ordain, publish, and declare this to be my last will and testament. That is to say, first, after all my lawful debts are paid and discharged, the residue of my estate, real and personal, I give, bequeath and dispose of as follows, to-wit: To the Government of the United States at Washington, District of Columbia, for the purpose of assisting to discharge the debt contracted by the war for the subjugation of the rebellious Confederate States, the property located on Third avenue, and the four-story house in the rear of said lot, also known as 515 Third avenue. Likewise I give and bequeath the house and lot 517 Third avenue; also, my piece of land on Fisk avenue, in Queens County, and town of Newtown, consisting of and containing 1 60 100 acres; also, forty acres of land in the State of Iowa, Linn County, location N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼, S 26, T 84, R 6; likewise the one-half of house and lot 15 Pitt street; also, the one-half of forty acres of land located by my mother in Linn County, State of Iowa, S. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼, S 26, T 84, R 6. Likewise, I make, constitute, and appoint David Hayes and A. H. Brummell to be executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal.
>
> [L. S.] CHARLES FOX.
>
> "Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said Charles Fox, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, have signed our names as witnesses hereunto, [illegible] our respective places of residence.
>
> A. H. BRUMMELL, 484 Greene street, New York.
> DAVID HAYES, [illegible] Henry street.
> "July 15, 1864."

The property thus willed to the government is worth between three and four hundred thousand dollars. Surrogate Hutchings issued the usual notice to all concerned.

Meanwhile the *Sun* containing the announcement of Mr. Fox's death had been carefully read in the upper story of a tenement house in Brooklyn, by three brothers and sisters of the dead miser. They filed their protest in the Surrogate's office, and the case will soon come up before Surrogate Hutchings. District Attorney Pierrepont will appear in behalf of the government.

Reduction of Canal Tolls—The Report of the Commissioners.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Feb. 14.

The report of the Commissioners of the Canal fund is chiefly noticeable as a revival of the old hope of [illegible] tolls, and there is little hope except of very limited remission [illegible] the constitutional restrictions. It is charged [illegible], and we know that it was made by Mr. Howe, also of Oswego.

As the constitution now stands, the tolls cannot be reduced until the canal debt is paid—which, with the declining revenues indicated last year, cannot be hoped for in ten years to come. Comptroller Allen estimates the canal debt, after deducting all sinking funds, at $10,000,000, and gravely proposes that it shall all be paid off before the tolls are reduced. We can [illegible] hardly [illegible] policy would drive Western [illegible] through the Welland Canal to the Erie Canal at Oswego in order to avoid the tolls between Buffalo and Syracuse.

Senator Harrington's resolution, aiming at a reduction of tolls, is a step in the right direction, but it will prove too moderate if not followed by legislation [illegible] more sweeping [illegible]. [illegible] Mr. Harrington [illegible] the future canal policy of the State [illegible].

NEW YORK CITY.

The Rebellion Against Tammany.

The New York World on the Corruptionists.

"War to the Knife."

From the New York World, Feb. 14.

The Democracy of New York and of the United States are entitled to know from us, what the *World* is about in breaking down the power of the organization and the men who for many years have held sway in the politics of the city.

In the first place, the *World* calls the friends here and elsewhere to witness that it has not attacked the ring of corrupt Democrats in New York city at a time when to break down their power would have broken down or divided the strength of the Democratic party, and surrendered the city of the State to the worse alternative of Radical rule. It has contented itself with maintaining an attitude of simple independence of the ring. Happily, this has been rendered by the ring with a like course of unconcealed enmity, which furnished, better than anything we could have said, our purpose to keep the *World's* good name clear of any suspicion of fraternity with them. Their hostility has proved us.

But next fall a Governor of New York is to be elected, and two years thereafter a President of the United States.

In our deliberate judgment, not New York State itself can possibly be carried again by the Democracy, handicapped with the millstone of the "ring."

What is more, the Democracy would not deserve to carry the State next fall if here, where their power at the ballot-box is supreme, and where at Albany they control every branch of the State Government, they shall not also proceed to sweep from power those men who have debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy.

And if, with this "ring" millstone about our necks, the Democracy cannot keep control of the State of New York, much more can they not get control of the United States, and restore to all the people the blessings of peace and union, and self-government still denied to several States and imperilled in all, a sound currency redeemable in specie, a tariff for revenue only, and relieved industries now throttled by inequitable and oppressive taxation.

In the second place, the *World* calls even the enemies of the Democratic party to witness that not until now has it been incumbent upon us or any other honest Democrats of the city and State to undertake, because till now it has not been possible for us or them to accomplish, the overthrow of the ruling ring of dishonest Democrats. They have intrenched themselves in their power by corrupt complicity with the ruling Republicans of the State. Together, they have imposed upon New York city an Albany rule. These shared their power and divided the spoil.

Only last year, the Democratic Board of Education, which had given us the best common schools in the world, was assailed by this combination of ring Democrats and corrupt Republicans, broken down, and its control partitioned in a gross disproportion to the relative numbers of the two parties here.

Meanwhile the Republican press, from New York to San Francisco, has teemed with denunciations of the corruption of the New York Democracy which New York Republicans made it impossible for the honest men of our party to remedy, and apparent of their publishing which Republican Legislatures compelled us to submit to and then to share.

It will now have the Democracy of the State obtained power at Albany to restore to New York city her right of self-government; not until now, therefore, has it been possible for the honest Democrats of New York city to insure to themselves a self-government, honest and frugal.

Deliverance from the "ring" is all that is needed to insure to the Democracy an unquestioned rule in the State for a quarter of a century, to recover in the rural districts our former majorities, and to restore to the Empire State the better fame and the solid advantages of such a rule as it had in the days of Wright, and Marcy, and Silas Wright.

This is part of all that is needed to insure to the Democracy of the Union a certain triumph in 1872. Part, but an essential, indispensable part.

Handicapped with this "ring" millstone about our necks, the Democracy of the Union can no more win in that contest than they could win in 1868 upon the peace platform of Chicago, or in 1868 upon the greenback and revolution planks of Tammany Hall.

This millstone may drown those who like it. We prefer free air to the bottom of the sea.

And so do the honest Democrats of New York city, who are uniting with the *World* to cast it off.

So do the honest Democracy of the State, as they showed in our last convention, by rejecting every candidate of Tammany and re-electing the State officers whose honest and capable rule then and since are vindicating the name and honor of the grand old party.

But the Democracy of the State, and of the United States, are entitled to demand of the *World*: What is your prospect? Can you win? Will your victory divide the party, as for too many years it was divided by the quarrels of the Hards and Softs?

Whosoever doubts the result of this struggle doubts the honesty of the sovereign people, or questions their intelligence, and denies their capacity for self-government. But these things we neither deny, nor question, nor doubt. Can this island be the culminating point of the enterprise, the culture, the wealth, and the power of the continent, yet its people be incapable to shake off the rule of the dozen sordid men, of sullen hearts and narrow brains, who have plundered us of millions yearly, obstructed our material growth, made our markets, our wharves, and piers, and streets mere monuments of their rapacity, our elections a farce, and now have put up judges in our very court-houses to sell injustice for a price? Assuredly not.

But these are the merits of the case, it will be replied. And the best cause may fail without compact organization and sagacious guidance.

Granted. And that this best of causes lacks nothing now that it needs of either, we beg our friends in the State and in the Union to believe. Nor need there be fears anywhere for the unity of the Democracy of New York. The friends of the Ring throughout the State are purchased friends. They are few and powerless with the people. Here their dependants are numerous, and their friends are interested in every place of profit and power. But out of every place they will be expelled. The honest Democracy have no more fear from being encumbered with the Ring's deserters.

That the *World* has waited patiently and long before calling on the fight for honest government in New York city only makes our only prudent guarantee that it has not called it an hour too soon for final victory.

RANK IN THE NAVY.

Letter from General Sherman.

Washington (Feb. 16) Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Admiral Porter, to-day, sent the following letter to Hon. G. W. Scofield, of the House Naval Committee:

> "HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
> WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15, 1870.
>
> "*Admiral D. D. Porter, Navy Department:*
>
> "DEAR ADMIRAL: I have your letter of yesterday, and hope you are mistaken in supposing my opinion can in any manner affect the result in the question of the rank, position, or emoluments of the staff officers of the Navy. I have observed the feeling which has been developed by the controversy, and have uniformly deferred to the judgment of such naval officers, like yourself, as have spent their whole lives at sea, and have risen from the bottom to the very top of your profession. As you remark, I have had good opportunities to study the subject at sea, having made many voyages in all sorts of crafts, both sailing and steam, on war vessels as well as packets, and of these was from New York to California in the Lexington naval store-ship, commanded by the present Admiral Bailey; and the result, in conclusion, is that I don't want to go to sea in any vessel with more than one Captain, or when in case of accident to him the rights and powers of his successor are not clearly prescribed by law or naval custom. If by conferring actual naval rank on the Surgeons, Paymasters, Engineers, &c., the power of the Captain, executive officer, First Lieutenant, or of the officer of the deck, is diminished or made doubtful, I would consider the change very damaging to the service. The object of all rank is not so much to confer power or honor as to fix responsibility. Thus, if the changes at sea, on a long voyage, would leave a ship with staff officers on board senior to the actual naval commander, the government could not afford to let that commander off in case of wreck, disaster, or defeat. Therefore, I take it for granted that no law will be enacted that will leave it doubtful who is to be the responsible commander in any event. In the army all our staff officers have actual rank. They hold commissions from the President, as Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c., which fix their pay, allowances, precedence, and privileges generally; but the Sixty-second Article of War clearly establishes who is to command it, upon marches, guard, or in quarters, different corps of the army shall happen to join, or do duty together. The officer highest in rank of the line of the army, marine corps, or militia, by commission, then on duty or in quarters, shall command the whole and give orders for what is needful to the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President of the United States, according to the nature of the case. Therefore, and it frequently happens, when a Captain or Lieutenant finds himself senior, he commands the whole, though there may be under him Surgeons, Paymasters, Quartermasters, &c., with commissions of Colonel or Major, who must obey his orders. So long as a line officer is present for duty he must command. He cannot even waive it, for the government holds him specially responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in. This is true as to the commanding officer, and is practically true as to the Officer of the Day, who corresponds with your Officer of the Deck, as also the Adjutant, who simply makes the orders of the Commanding Officer. In all other respects the staff officers have the full advantage of their rank. On the whole our army system seems to work well in practice, but I do not feel justified in saying now for the same plan would work in the navy. Of this you must be the better judge. As a matter of course, all kinds of bills find easy admission into Congress for debate; but I feel certain the majority of the members will not force on you any system of naval government that you think will result in the demoralization of the service. I rather think they will defer to those who go down to the sea in great ships, to make the laws which will preserve the discipline of the navy, and make it what it has always been—the pride of our country.
>
> "With great respect, your sincere friend,
> "W. T. SHERMAN, General."

The letter was laid before the committee, but only seems to confirm them in their previous conclusions.

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

Crushing and Sampling Ores for Shipment—The Modus Operandi—Assaying—Facts for Miners.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Feb 12.

The crushing and sampling works of C. W. Rowland & Co., on Mission street, near First, were visited by a *Bulletin* reporter yesterday, who gained considerable valuable information relative to the increasing sale of ores in San Francisco. The increase is due to the facilities offered by the railroad for the freighting of crude ores from the interior at moderate cost—say, $14 per ton from Reno—the steady demand existing for such ore, and especially for [illegible] ores, containing 20 per cent copper, for shipment. These ores are salable immediately after they have been properly crushed and sampled, which is done within two or three days after their arrival here. Several of our merchants have made the purchase of ores a branch of their business.

The prices paid for ores are as follows: For silver ores, assaying $100 per ton, about 50 per cent; the per cent increases with the value of the ore, the price for assaying $500 being 70 per cent and upwards. The ton of silver is 2,000 pounds everywhere. Copper ore is purchased by what is termed the unit, which varies with the richness of the ore, but, approximately, ore which contains 20 per cent of copper sells for about $30 per ton; for more valuable ore, a proportionately higher price is paid. Copper is assayed by the humid process, from which result a deduction is made to represent the dry assay value. This are giving by humid assay 21 240 per cent has 1 3.10 deducted, and is called 20 per cent ore, at which value it is paid for. A ton of copper is 2,240 pounds avoirdupois.

The ore is sent by railroad in flour sacks, properly marked, and containing 100 pounds each, to some commission merchant. Upon its arrival here it is taken to the crushing establishment, where, if it should be silver ore, it is crushed, and fine samples are taken; or if it is copper only 10 per cent is crushed and sampled. The mode of crushing, from the efficient manner in which the work is accomplished, is worthy of notice. The ore is brought from the wharf and piled in the vicinity of a huge crusher to the extent of which it is first subjected. After being by it broken into small fragments, it is passed, through an apparatus resembling a mammoth coffee-mill, from which it is discharged in small pieces, about the size of beans. This ore is now conveyed by a long [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] now taken indiscriminately from the [illegible] pulverized in an iron mill of Mr. Rowland's invention.

This pulverized ore is again thoroughly mixed and intermixtures, and then, three [illegible] of it, about fifty pounds is taken, which is spread out and turned over until [illegible] from it is taken at random [illegible] which is to put into bottles [illegible] to the assayers. As each [illegible] concluded the [illegible] which [illegible] passed is determined by [illegible] the particle, and the [illegible] is [illegible] processed with [illegible] that the samples are [illegible] it can be possible to [illegible] samples, [illegible] to assaying [illegible] every part of the ore [illegible], and it is then sold to the best advantage.

The miner, without means, who might be compelled to sacrifice a large [illegible] for a trifle of its value, can, by coming to San Francisco a small quantity of the ore, [illegible] proceeds of its sale within a week, [illegible] enabled to work his lodge [illegible] hands. He can send from a [illegible] amount, with the certainty of [illegible] once. Added to which, the [illegible] having been plainly shown, buyers [illegible] found, and he can sell it for [illegible] whenever he is desirous of [illegible]. This [illegible] evinced by the fact of upwards of [illegible] having been crushed and sold [illegible] these ill prices ranging from [illegible] to [illegible] per ton.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

A Mysterious and Startling [illegible]

From the St. Louis Republican.

The following communication has been [illegible] us:

An extract from a new work entitled [illegible] Raymond and the New York Press," [illegible] extensively republished throughout the [illegible]. This extract purports to be a narration of facts connected with the rivalry [illegible] *Herald* and *Times* newspapers in regard [illegible] the first authentic intelligence [illegible] of the Collins steamer "Arctic," [illegible] homeward voyage from Liverpool in 1854. The reading of it has recalled to me another story far more startling, and [illegible] the same terrible disaster, which, up to this time, has never found its way [illegible]. In the summer after the Arctic was lost, [illegible] New York, and at the Astor House [illegible] was called upon by an old friend [illegible] who resided for several years [illegible] and is pleasantly remembered [illegible] of the older residents of that [illegible] gentlemen now here in Chicago [illegible] sponsible position in one of the [illegible] of the Northwest. At the time the [illegible] curred which I am about to narrate, [illegible] was a private secretary of [illegible] for E. K. Collins, the manager of the [illegible] of unfortunate line of steamers [illegible]. [illegible]

"I was," said he, "as you know, a clerk [illegible] Collins' office. But, I believe, [illegible] with him. At any rate he [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Collins' wife and two children, [illegible] went to Europe in the summer of [illegible] [illegible]

This is M——'s story, and I leave the [illegible] solve the enigma involved if they can.

An Adulterer in State Prison.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Feb. 17.

Last August, a very distressing case of marital infidelity was exposed in Olmsted County, in this State. Two men, one of whom is married, the other a bachelor, were in partnership in the dry goods trade in the village of Dover, in that county. We copy, from an account published at the time, the facts in the case:

> "One of the mercantile partners owns a farm a short distance from the village. To facilitate the harvesting of the grain, he had left [illegible] engaged in gathering the wheat, staying at night on his farm. One day this week, [illegible] story teaches us, the wife of the merchant rode out to the farm in company with the other gentleman partner. It was nearly night, and the husband [illegible] to prevail on his wife to remain with him on the farm over night, and he would accompany her home next day. The lady declined the invitation and got into the carriage with the man, and the two started for the village. [illegible] thought now, for the first time, flashed through the rejected husband's mind, that all was not right, that he was being most shamefully wronged and betrayed. Mounting a horse and taking a [illegible] with him, he followed on after the buggy, [illegible] the farm and village the two men [illegible] the buggy and in it were the disdainful wife and her gentleman escort, the two being in position which decency forbids us to describe. The injured wife, who has heretofore been quite a gay and fashionable lady, confessed to having had illicit intercourse frequently with the same man during the past two years."

Instead of taking summary vengeance upon the guilty betrayer of his peace, he compelled him to buy out his interest, and relinquish to the [illegible] the full half of the partnership property which [illegible] owned, and he then [illegible] her way. He then prosecuted the offender [illegible], who was arrested and held to bail. [illegible] occurred several days ago at Rochester, [illegible] occupied two days. The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the convicted defendant was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison. The extent of the punishment provided by law is a year's imprisonment, or a fine of $500, and all actions must be commenced within one year of the commission of the offence. The culprit's name in this case is A. F. Wheelock.

Cataloguing the Stars.

The statement is going the rounds of the press that "The magnificent Chicago telescope is usefully employed in the important drudgery of mapping out the heavens." If by this is intended [illegible] the telescope employed in this [illegible] mounted in the dome of the [illegible] though a good one, is scarcely [illegible] called magnificent.

The German Astronomical Society [illegible] ago laid out a plan for [illegible] stars from the first to the ninth [illegible] [illegible]

The task is being prosecuted under [illegible] [illegible]

The principal object to be gained by the [illegible] [illegible]

The Ultramontanes in Paris say that [illegible]

PARIS.

The Execution of Traupmann.

The Policy of the New Ministers—The Emperor's Plans—Mrs. Odilon-Barrot.

Strikes at Creuzot—Fears of Insurrection.

Charlemagne's Sceptre—Papal Infallibility.

Franco-American Postal Troubles

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, January 28.

TRAUPMANN'S EXECUTION.

The execution of Traupmann is the sensation of the week. From the moment of discovery of his monstrous crimes, up to his death, it is incredible how much attention this wretch has attracted to himself, how much he has moved the people and morally troubled society, which has at last paid its evil soul—I know not where.

His death, like his crime, and his whole life, was a mad struggle, where he gathered out despair. This is to me one of the most signal physical and moral condemnations of human perversity here below, without paying any attention to what may happen in the hour of death.

Endowed with uncommon strength and physical suppleness, a more than average intelligence, and rare force of will, he has, however, ended on the scaffold, because all his natural good qualities were paralysed by a total want of the moral sense. Up to his last moment, he pretended that he had had accomplices, in order to lessen his crime, and delay his punishment by a new trial. Up to his last second, he cheated, combated, and fought perfidiously against that society which he had offended, and which has justly punished him. The evening preceding his execution, he wrote to a druggist for chloroform, in order to commit suicide, he said, and thus save his family from shame. I will give you for it, he added, a thousand francs, which my family will pay you, and have written them to that effect. Then is a confidential letter, addressed to his brother, he told him to await him in a certain place in Paris, because he had found a means of escaping the executioner, that is to chloroform his guards, and then fly while they were stupefied.

His last fight was on the scaffold. Just as the knife was lifted upon under the fatal knife, he made a convulsive movement forward, though all his limbs were tied. Then when he was replaced by the executioner he bit his hand.

As for becoming converted, confessing, and praying, it is said he did, as it is almost always said of all, but it is not correct, and the statement was made only by papers under clerical influence. The wretch died, as he lived,—ferocious. His body and head, when his family claimed, in order to have them buried, showed even in death the innate savageness of that wild beast nature. His thumbs which were of the same size as his fingers, stood up straight, stiff, and threatening at the ends of his arms, which by some galvanic convulsion stood out from the body, as if to accomplish even after death, some deed of blood, his absorbing passion. As for his head, either on account of the decapitation, or through some predestination inherent to this savage nature, it was hideous, contorted, fierce, grinning; the eye dull but fixed; the eye-brows frowning; the nostrils shrunken and apparently quivering; the lips drawn back so as to show the white teeth, which seemed yet to wish to bite. The grave-digger was frightened when he took it, let it fall and had to turn his head on one side when he put it in his conveyance.

On account of his character, and especially of his manifold crimes, Traupmann has been, from the day of his imprisonment down to that of his death, the object of a curiosity so great that I can find nothing to compare to it. In less than three months from his stay in prison, he received, from all parts of Europe, 3,400 letters. His visitors could be counted by thousands. There was as great a throng at the court where he was tried as at a theatre. More than thirty people have been crazed through his crime by fear, or by brooding over it.

So that nothing may be wanting to his glory, he has been the object of interpellations addressed to the Ministry by members of the Corps Legislatif, relative to his punishment. A Deputy declared that he should constantly demand the abolition of the death penalty, though he was a singular time to choose the time of Traupmann's execution for such a statement. Another, and not without some reason, fulminated against public executions. A third claimed that journalists should not be allowed reserved places at executions, by means of which one had been enabled to help the executioner. This Deputy, called Gustave Fould, told a gratuitous lie, which was only the vengeance of a husband whose wife had perpetrated an unsuccessful play, which the papers declared bad. He confounded the execution of Traupmann with that of his wife, one as legal as the other, they say. But if journalists did help at one, none of us, thank God, gave an aiding hand at the other.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Political matters are about where they were last week. The new Ministers promise an abundance of liberal measures. We will see. But in spite of all that, the confidence that was springing up stopped in consequence of the Pierre Bonaparte affair, and does not begin anew. Rochefort, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine, through default, will appeal and defend himself after his own style, that is, by saying to the Emperor and the government those biting truths which so delight crowds. This was the occasion when the Ministry won a triumph in the Chamber by a large majority. But was this step wise at the beginning of a conciliatory and liberal course of action? I doubt it, and not I alone. A very animated scene took place in the Corps Legislatif, between Mr. Gambetta, one of the Irreconcilables, and Mr. Ollivier, the new Minister, and a converted Republican. These gentlemen exchanged verbal amenities, which may be summoned up, on one side, in traitor and venal, and on the other, in ambitious and jealous. This incident has no significance, but it inflamed debate beyond measure. For the contest between lawyers, and especially lawyers from the South, like these two gentlemen, are fought with lexical weapons, and the antagonists, after the affair is over, very peacefully [illegible] one another's hands.

The first Ministerial recep[illegible] were crowded, which is very natural. New men give hopes of an ample distribution of places and honors, and the hungry ones go there to secure something. Then the old parliamentary world wished, by its presence, to give a sort of consecration to the new Minister, representing a new system. Messrs. Guizot, Thiers, and Odilon-Barrot, who, for twenty years had not crossed the threshold of a Minister's saloon, made their appearance. Mr. Barrot, once Minister of the President, Prince Napoleon, now Emperor, did not appear to remember the more than unceremonious way in which he was once forced to leave the Ministry, in order to allow the inauguration of the present government, which manifested itself at the coup d'etat of December 2. The old parliamentarian has fully returned into the Emperor's favor, and has, it is said, had repeated interviews with him. How time changes men, time, and interest.

ODILON-BARROT AND THE EMPEROR.

There is a piquant anecdote which, perhaps still more than interest, was the cause of the long disagreement now at an end between Odilon-Barrot and Napoleon the Third.

It was in 1849, or thereabouts. The Prince was President of the republic, but President without power and without prestige, crushed by his Minister, Odilon-Barrot, who was all-powerful through the Constitutional Assembly. Desiring to keep on as good terms as possible with his subordinate and master, the President visited him frequently at his country place at Bougival, near Paris, where he had a very pretty villa. There lived Mr. Barrot's wife, a helpless old woman, who was wheeled around her park in an easy chair by some friend or servant. Like an old simpleton, out of vainglory, the old lady asked her guest, the President, to wheel her a little, in order that she might talk with him. He did it but with no great pleasure, and, a few days after, Barrot was dismissed, and then shortly after, the coup d'etat and the second empire. On what does the destiny of a nation depend? On the caprice of a paralytic old lady? Perhaps.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Corps Legislatif just now is busied in discussing the repeal or not of the commercial treaties with England. It is an important matter, and most of the Deputies have taken a decided stand one way or the other, because their constituents are urging them with an interested earnestness which does not stop. For a long time a friend of free trade, that pacific civilizer of nations, and convinced, as I am, of its justice and utility, I cannot but hope for the amelioration of these treaties, so as to make them as liberal as possible, even to the complete abolition of all custom duties. I hope that this opinion will triumph at the end, despite the zeal of the protectionists, commanded by Thiers. Whatever they may say and do, there is one all-controlling fact, that is, since these treaties were made, in 1860, French commerce, which, at that time, amounted to four thousand million francs, now amounts to six thousand. It is especially to liberty, under the form of free trade, that this result is due. This is not the place, nor is it my duty, to go into the details of this complex question, though it interests you indirectly. But the statement of the advantages of all kinds, resulting from this freedom is still more striking, if possible, than this great fact of one of the most magnificent commercial advances mentioned in history.

THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The Emperor, they say, accepts, very easily and with much gaiety, the parliamentary regime, and even the insults which the press continues to pour on him. He signs everything which his Ministers present to him, by his Ministers washing his hands of any faults they may commit, after the fashion of Pilate; at least his friends claim this. He has the most furiously irreconcilable articles read to him, and talks of them freely, as if they had nothing to do with him and his. The other day, after listening to an absurdly violent article by Pascal Grousset, to the effect that the death-penalty must be abolished for all criminals except sovereigns, he said: "Well, I believed that since 1789 we had at least secured the rule of equality."

I am not of those who commit, approve, or even excuse, these useless and unjust violent attacks. But he has justly brought them on himself by the fatality of things: "If you had not placed yourself, sire, you and yours, above other men, the Peruvian Incas, your arrogated position would not clamor so much for your downfall. You, more than any one else, have borne the destruction of that human equality which is the basis of all justice."

Many, and I among them, I confess, do not absolutely believe in the imperial independence. I know that his advice partly from his secure position, which is good, whatever they may say; but, while he is good, his cares for power [illegible] ways been, that he is always ready to [illegible] when does not stop to the present hours, and is [illegible] of his Ministers and manifest [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the first shock, [illegible] hand maneuvre, [illegible] that money, and that [illegible] not possible.

At Rome, where the [illegible] penetrating than any [illegible] French, and the other [illegible] league, which leads [illegible] alluded above to [illegible] from me in my [illegible]

These gentlemen [illegible] mildness and sincerity [illegible] Ministers.

"Yes," said one [illegible] with honey."

And the other, [illegible] order to kill them."

I do not believe it [illegible] of them; to destroy [illegible] putting on their backs, [illegible] going to commit, [illegible] and then, some fine [illegible] multitude which are [illegible] same that pride, [illegible] This is what I fear, [illegible] that of the Emperor [illegible]

CHARLEMAGNE'S [illegible]

Apropos of the [illegible] much just now, of a [illegible] has been made at [illegible] the First, which was [illegible] magne, appears with [illegible] seam, and would [illegible] poleon the Third, [illegible] ing to come and [illegible] bad excommunicated [illegible] examining this [illegible] through a legend [illegible] recently divulged, [illegible] was simply the baton [illegible] teenth century. [illegible] governed the [illegible] the sceptre of Napoleon [illegible] with royalty. [illegible] nothing, but even [illegible] changed into that of [illegible]

There was a great [illegible] ing from the strike of [illegible] largest establishment [illegible] Schneider [illegible] establishment, which [illegible] stitutes an important [illegible] five hundred workmen, [illegible] aid organization, [illegible] wanted to change, [illegible] mands, these men [illegible] feared and large [illegible] then Mr. Schneider [illegible] [illegible] order has been [illegible] this morning it is [illegible] soreness at [illegible] are sized up for [illegible] with much [illegible] the advice of [illegible] President of the [illegible] give way, does not [illegible] are concerned. [illegible] have a proverb that [illegible] at home.

This strike, which [illegible] ecstasy and [illegible] caused fear, [illegible] Germany and England [illegible] this was part of a [illegible] on by the working [illegible] ginning of the end of [illegible] It was said that the [illegible] everywhere, had [illegible] best provided [illegible] ing the best. [illegible] cover the entire [illegible] train of powder, [illegible] movement was the [illegible] is in all the [illegible] the masses, but [illegible] France at least. Now, [illegible] of Talleyrand, said, [illegible] satisfied Europe is [illegible] cold all Europe [illegible] have a terrible cold.

A little locomotive, [illegible] ing, and carrying only [illegible] was working adversely, [illegible] making neither noise [illegible] when one pleases, it is [illegible] boulevards. It is a [illegible]

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Russian, Italian, [illegible] Spanish Governments, [illegible] Cabinet of the Vatican [illegible] doctrine of Papal [illegible] their dismissal. The [illegible] by the Jesuits, his [illegible] greatly dissatisfied. [illegible] fortunes, the [illegible] of your dioceses and [illegible] that direction, so that [illegible] will strike, or get up [illegible] thing, but he is [illegible] nothing; or, if this [illegible] interest Rome would [illegible] oil. That would give [illegible]

THE [illegible]

The Sultan is sure to [illegible] that pilgrimage, which [illegible] must perform once in [illegible] a Mahometan [illegible] The followers of Jesus [illegible] ing of their spiritual [illegible] honest cannot fail to [illegible]

They speak, also, of a [illegible] ependence, diplomacy, [illegible] the Austrian and [illegible] object is to come to [illegible] about the always [illegible] little dealing [illegible]

POSTAL [illegible]

Let me close [illegible] Your papers are [illegible] Office officials, are [illegible] [illegible]

I think, puts his finger on [illegible] I have not seen it. The [illegible] in all ways, open to [illegible] moment, the [illegible] my to hamper the [illegible] your republic. But [illegible] to remove these [illegible] the community. Do it [illegible] and us.

Gulf Stream [illegible]

From the [illegible]

[illegible]

Honors to the [illegible]—A Statue to be [illegible] Park.

From the New York [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

NEW YORK CITY.

The Rebellion Against Tammany.

The New York World on the Corruptionists.

"War to the Knife."

From the New York World, Feb. 15.

The Democracy of New York and of the United States are entitled to know from us what the World is about in breaking down the power of the organization and the men who for many years have had sway in the politics of the city. [illegible]

In the first place, the World calls its friends here and elsewhere to witness that it has not attacked the ring of corrupt Democrats in New York city at a time when to break down their power would have broken down or divided the strength of the Democratic party, and surrendered the city or the State to the brutal ascendancy of Radical rule. It has contented itself with maintaining an attitude of simple independence of the ring. Happily, this has been rendered by the ring with a long course of unmitigated calumnies, which furnished, better than anything we could have said, our purpose to keep the World's good name clear of any suspicion of fraternity with them. [illegible]

But next fall a Governor of New York is to be elected, and two years thereafter a President of the United States.

In our deliberate judgment, not New York State itself can possibly be carried again by the Democracy, handicapped with the infamies of the "ring."

What is more, the Democracy would not deserve to carry the State next fall if here, where their power at the ballot-box is supreme, and while at Albany they control every branch of the State Government, they shall not also proceed to sweep from power these men who have debauched our politics and defiled the name of Democracy.

And if, with this "ring" millstone about our necks, the Democracy cannot keep control of the State of New York, much more can they not get control of the United States, and restore to all the people the blessings of peace still unpossessed, self-government still denied to several States and imperilled in all, a sound currency redeemable in specie, a tariff for revenue only, and revived industries now throttled by inequitable and oppressive taxation.

In the second place, the World calls even the enemies of the Democratic party to witness that not until now has it been incumbent upon us or any other honest Democrats of this city and State to undertake, because till now it has not been possible for us or them to accomplish, the overthrow of this ruling ring of dishonest Democrats. They have intrenched themselves in their power by corrupt complicity with the ruling Republicans of the State. Together, they have imposed upon New York city an Albany rule. These shared their power and divided the spoil.

Only last year, the Democratic Board of Education, which had given us the best common schools in the world, was expelled by this combination of ring Democrats and corrupt Republicans, broken open, and its control parcelled out in a gross disproportion to the relative numbers of the two parties here.

Meanwhile the Republican press, from New York to San Francisco, has teemed with denunciations of the corruption of the New York Democracy which New York Republicans made it impossible for the honest men of our party to remedy. [illegible]

[illegible] now taken [illegible] from the [illegible] pulverized to an impalpable [illegible] invention. [illegible]

The fisher, without means, who [illegible] might be compelled to sacrifice a really rich [illegible] for a tithe of its value, can, by sending to San Francisco a small quantity of his ore, [illegible] proceeds of its sale within a week, and [illegible] to work his lodge with [illegible] hands. He can send from a ring a ton to any amount, with the certainty of its being paid at once. Added to which, the value of his [illegible] having been plainly shown, buyers can be found, and he can sell it for its actual worth whenever he is desirous of doing so. This is beginning to be understood by the miners, as is evinced by the fact of upwards of 1,000 tons having been crushed and sold within the last ten days at prices ranging from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per 100 lbs.

THE LOSS OF THE ARCTIC.

A Mysterious and Startling [illegible]

From the St. Louis Republican.

The following communication has been [illegible] us:

An extract from a new work entitled "[illegible] Raymond and the New York Press," is [illegible] extensively republished throughout the [illegible]. This extract purports to be a narrative of the facts connected with the rivalry between the Herald and Times newspapers in regard to [illegible] the first authentic intelligence [illegible] loss of the Collins steamer "Arctic," on [illegible] homeward voyage from Liverpool in October, 1854. The reading of it has recalled to my [illegible] another story far more startling, and bearing on the same terrible disaster, which, up to the present time, has never found its way into print. [illegible] summer after the Arctic was lost, the writer visited New York, and at the Astor House in that city was called upon by an old friend and [illegible] who resided for several years at Alton, and is pleasantly remembered by many of the older residents of that place. This gentleman now lives in Chicago and holds a responsible position in one of the leading [illegible] of the Northwest. At the time the event occurred which I am about to narrate, Mr. [illegible] was a private secretary or foreign correspondent for E. K. Collins, the manager of the [illegible] fated unfortunate line of steamers bearing his name, and an inmate of his office. M[illegible] then, and is now, unless time and trial have changed him, a jolly, good hearted, clever fellow, afraid of nothing, believing not much in anything, and certainly the last person likely to be [illegible] tinctured with superstition. His veracity is unquestionable. After a long conversation [illegible] our boyhood days, and the companions whom we had both known and loved in that happy time, I naturally made some inquiries [illegible] the Arctic, knowing that M[illegible] situation would be likely to give him [illegible] cidents that perhaps had never been made public. To my surprise, when the subject was broached, his face [illegible] serious cast, his voice softened to a [illegible] lingering tone, and he remarked: "There is a mystery about that affair which has always troubled me and which I do not like to think of. To my knowledge it has never before been spoken of outside Mr. Collins' office, or his immediate family circle. I will, however, tell it to you, but give only the facts as they fell under my observation, without attempting [illegible]

RANK IN THE NAVY.

[illegible]

OUR MINERAL WEALTH.

[illegible]

PARIS.

The Execution of Traupmann.

The Policy of the New Ministers—The Emperor's Plans—Mrs. Odilon-Barrot.

Strikes at Creuzot—Fears of Insurrection.

Charlemagne's Sceptre—Papal Infallibility.

Franco-American Postal Troubles

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, January 25.

TRAUPMANN'S EXECUTION.

The execution of Traupmann is the sensation of the week. From the moment of discovery of his monstrous crimes, up to his death, it is incredible how much attention this wretch has attracted to himself, how much he has moved the people and morally troubled society, which has at last sent this evil soul—I know not where.

His death, like his crime, and his whole life, was a mad struggle, where he gathered but despair. This is to me one of the most signal physical and moral condemnations of human perversity here below, without paying any attention to what may happen in the hour of death.

Endowed with uncommon strength and physical suppleness, a more than average intelligence, and rare force of will, he has, however, ended on the scaffold, because all his natural good qualities were paralyzed by a total want of the moral sense. Up to his last moment, he pretended that he had had accomplices, in order to lessen his crime, and delay its punishment by a new trial. Up to his last second, he cheated, conspired, and fought perfidiously against that society which he had offended, and which has justly punished him. The evening preceding his execution, he wrote to a druggist for chloroform, in order to commit suicide, he said, and thus save his family from shame. I will give you for it, he added, a thousand francs, which my family will pay you, and have written them to that effect. Then in a confidential letter, addressed to his brother, he told him to await him in a certain place in Paris, because he had found a means of escaping the executioner, that is to chloroform his guards, and then fly while they were stupefied.

His last fight was on the scaffold. Just as the bascule forced him under the fatal knife, he made a convulsive movement forward, though all his limbs were tied. Then when he was replaced by the executioner he bit his hand.

As for becoming converted, confessing, and praying, it is said he did, as it is almost always said of all, but it is not correct, and the statement was made only by papers under clerical influence. The wretch died, as he lived,—ferocious. His body and head, which his family claimed, in order to have them buried, showed even in death the innate savageness of that wild beast nature. His thumbs which were of the same size as his fingers, stood up straight, stiff, and threatening, at the ends of his arms, which by some galvanic convulsion stood out from the body, as if to accomplish even after death, some deed of blood, his absorbing passion. As for his head, either on account of the decapitation, or through some preternatural [illegible] inherent to this savage nature, it was hideous, contorted, fierce, grinning; the eye dull but fixed; the eye-brows frowning; the nostrils shrunken and apparently shivering; the lips drawn back so as to show the white teeth, which seemed yet to wish to bite. The grave-digger was frightened when he took it, let it fall and had to turn his head on one side when he put it in the conveyance.

On account of his character, and especially of his manifold crimes, Traupmann has been, from the day of his imprisonment down to that of his death, the object of a curiosity so great that I can find nothing to compare to it. In less than three months from his stay in prison, he received, from all parts of Europe, 3,800 letters. His visitors could be counted by thousands. There was as great a throng at the court where he was tried as at a theatre. More than thirty people have been crazed through his crime by fear, or by brooding over it.

So that nothing may be wanting to his glory, he has been the object of interrogations addressed to the Ministry by members of the Corps Legislatif, relative to his punishment. A Deputy declared that he should constantly demand the abolition of the death penalty, though it was a singular idea, to choose the time of Traupmann's execution, for such a statement. Another, and not without some reason, fulminated against public executions. A third claimed that journalists should not be allowed reserved places at executions, by means of which one had been enabled to help the executioner. This Deputy, called Gustave Fould, told a gratuitous lie, which was only the vengeance of a husband whose wife had perpetrated an unsuccessful play, which the papers declared bad. He confounded the execution of Traupmann with that of his wife; one as legal as the other, they say. But if journalists did help at one, none of us, thank God, gave an aiding hand at the other.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Political matters are about where they were last week. The new Ministers promise an abundance of liberal measures. We will see. But in spite of all that, the confidence that was springing up stopped in consequence of the Pierre Bonaparte affair, and does not begin anew. Rochefort, sentenced to six months' imprisonment and three thousand francs fine, through default, will appeal and defend himself after his own style, that is, by saying to the Emperor and the government those biting truths which so delight crowds. This was the occasion when the Ministry won a triumph in the Chamber by a large majority. But was this step wise at the beginning of a conciliatory and liberal course of action? I doubt it, and not I alone. A very animated scene took place in the Corps Legislatif, between Mr. Gambetta, one of the Irreconcilables, and Mr. Ollivier, the new Minister, and a converted Republican. These gentlemen exchanged verbal amenities, which may be summoned up, on one side, in traitor and venal, and on the other, in seditious and jealous. This incident has no significance, but it inflames debate beyond measure. For the contests between lawyers, and especially lawyers from the South, like these two gentlemen, are fought with blunted weapons, and the antagonists, after the affair is over, very peacefully light one another's cigars.

The first Ministerial receptions were crowded, which is very simple. New men give hopes of an ample distribution of places and honors, and the hungry ones go there to secure something. Then the old parliamentary world wished, by its presence, to give a sort of consecration to the new Minister, representing a new system. Messrs. Guizot, Thiers, and Odilon-Barrot, who, for twenty years had not crossed the threshold of a Minister's saloon, made their appearance. Mr. Barrot, once Minister of the President, Prince Napoleon, now Emperor, did not appear to remember the more than unceremonious way in which he was once forced to leave the Ministry, in order to allow the inauguration of the present government, which manifested itself at the coup d'etat of December 2. The old parliamentarian has fully returned into the Emperor's favor, and has, it is said, had repeated interviews with him. How time changes men, time, and interest.

ODILON-BARROT AND THE EMPEROR.

There is a piquant anecdote which, perhaps still more than interest, was the cause of the long disagreement now at an end between Odilon Barrot and Napoleon the Third.

It was in 1849, or thereabouts. The Prince was President of the republic, but President without power and without prestige, crushed by his Minister, Odilon-Barrot, who was all-powerful through the Constitutional Assembly. Desiring to keep on as good terms as possible with his subordinate and master, the President visited him frequently at his country place at Bougival, near Paris, where he had a very pretty villa. There lived Mr. Barrot's wife, a helpless old woman, who was wheeled around her park in an easy chair by some friend or servant. Like an old simpleton, or out of vainglory, the old lady asked her guest, the President, to wheel her a little, in order that she might talk with him. He did it but with no great pleasure, and, a few days after, Barrot was dismissed, and then shortly after, the coup d'etat and the second empire. On what does the destiny of a nation depend? On the sacrifice of a paralytic old lady? Perhaps.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Corps Legislatif just now is busied in discussing the repeal or not of the commercial treaties with England. It is an important matter, and most of the Deputies have taken a decided stand one way or the other, because their constituents are urging them with an interested earnestness which does not stop. For a long time a friend of free trade, that pacific civilizer of nations, and convinced, as I am, of its justice and utility, I cannot but hope for the amelioration of these treaties, so as make them as liberal as possible, even to the complete abolition of all customs duties. I hope that this opinion will triumph at the end, despite the zeal of the protectionists, commanded by Thiers. Whatever they may say and do, there is one all-controlling fact, that is, since these treaties were made, in 1860, French commerce, which, at that time, amounted to four thousand million francs, now amounts to six thousand. It is especially to liberty, under the form of free trade, that this result is due. This is not the place, nor is it my duty, to go into the details of this complex question, though it interests you indirectly. But the statement of the advantages of all kinds, resulting from this freedom is still more striking, if possible, than the great fact of one of the most magnificent commercial advances mentioned in history.

THE EMPEROR'S POLICY.

The Emperor, they say, accepts, very easily and with much gaiety, the parliamentary regime, and even the insults which the press continues to pour on him. He signs everything which his Ministers present to him, by his Ministers washing his hands of any faults they may commit, after the fashion of Pilate; at least his friends claim this. He has the most furiously Irreconcilable articles read to him, and talks of them freely, as if they had nothing to do with him and his. The other day, after listening to an absurdly violent article by Paschal Grousset, to the effect that the death-penalty must be abolished for all criminals except sovereigns, he said: "Well, I believed that since 1789 we had at least secured the rule of equality."

I am not of those who commit, approve, or even excuse, these useless and unjust violent attacks. But he has really brought them on himself by the fatality of things. "If you had not placed yourself, sire, you and yours, above other men, like Peruvian Incas, your irritated enemies would not clamor so much for your descent. You, more than any one else, have begun the destruction of that human equality which is the basis of all justice."

Many, and I among them, I confess, do not absolutely believe in the imperial long-suffering. I know that this arises partly from his natural disposition, which is good, whatever they may say. But while he is good, his thirst for power has always been insatiable; he always needs money which does not stay in his prodigal hands, and he is so proud of his Napoleonic and imperial personality as to place himself above everything, even the [illegible] of the [illegible]. At one time, [illegible] the first shock, without other contest than underhand manoeuvres, will he renounce that pride, that money, and that omnipotence. Possible, but not probable.

At Rome, where they are more sagacious and penetrating than anywhere else, two prelates, one French, and the other Roman, had a little dialogue, which leads me to believe that the opinion stated above is entertained at Rome, which confirms me in my skepticism.

These gentlemen were talking of the Emperor's mildness and amenity toward his enemies, or new Ministers.

"Yes," said one of them; "flies are caught with honey."

And the other, interrupting, said: "Yes, in order to kill them."

I do not believe it is to kill them, but to get rid of them; to destroy them before the country, by putting on their backs, with all the faults they are going to commit, the entire burden of the past, and then, some fine day, in one of those hours of lassitude which are so frequent in France, to resume that pride, that money, and that power. This is what I fear, but I wish, for our sakes, and that of the Emperor himself, that I am mistaken.

CHARLEMAGNE'S SCEPTRE.

Apropos of the Emperor, they are laughing much just now, at a rather odd discovery which has been made at Paris. The sceptre of Napoleon the First, which was said to be that of Charlemagne, appears with that double title at the museum, and would gladly have been taken by Napoleon the Third, if Pius the Ninth had been willing to come and consecrate the person whom he had excommunicated after a fashion. Now, upon examining this imperial emblem with care, and through a legend kept secret up to this day, but recently divulged, they have discovered that it was simply the baton of a chorister of the fourteenth century, *Proh pudor!* That baton which governed the chanting of *de profundis*, serving as the sceptre of Napoleon the *First!* It disgusts one with royalty. Certainly these Parisians respect nothing, not even the sceptre of a precentor changed into that of an Emperor.

THE STRIKES.

There was a great political stir this week, arising from the strike of iron-workers at Creuzot, the largest establishment in France, owned by Mr. Schneider, the President of the Chamber. This establishment, which with its appurtenances, constitutes an important city, employs ten thousand five hundred workmen. On account of a mutual aid organization, the constitution of which they wanted to change, and some unimportant demands, these men struck. Serious troubles were feared and large bodies of soldiers were sent there. Then Mr. Schneider came from Paris. Since yesterday order has been restored at that point, but this morning it is stated that the workmen in porcelain at Limoges, have struck. Mr. Schneider stood up for his rights against the workmen, with much decision and firmness, notwithstanding the advice of the Emperor to yield. But the President of the Chamber, who advises others to give way, does not care to do so when his affairs are concerned. Besides he was in the right. We have a proverb that the charcoal-burner is master at home.

This strike, which was very serious owing to the occasion and unanimity of the employes, literally caused fear, not alone in France, but in Belgium, Germany and England even. It was said that this was part of a vast insurrectionary plan agreed on by the working classes in Europe; a sort of beginning of the end of the present social regime. It was said that the leaders, who were scattered everywhere, had chosen Creuzot, as one of the best provided establishments in Europe, and working the best. Thence the movement was to cover the entire continent, as if by a vast train of powder, of which the French movement was the spark. How much truth there is in all this is not known. The strike is over for the moment, but the fire moulders everywhere, in France at least. Now, Von Metternich, the rival of Talleyrand, said, in his day, "When France is satisfied Europe is quiet. But when she has a cold all Europe sneezes." At this moment we have a terrible cold.

A little locomotive, almost the size of a child's toy, and carrying only the person managing it, but working admirably, as manageable as a horse, making neither noise or smoke, and stopping when one pleases, is now running around on the boulevards. It is a promise of the future.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Russian, Italian, French, English, and Spanish Governments, have officially notified the Cabinet of the Vatican that they will not allow the doctrine of Papal infallibility to be established in their dominions. The Holy Father, and especially the Jesuits, his advisers in this matter, are greatly dissatisfied. Then, to increase their misfortunes, the council, influenced by the liberalism of your Bishops and ours, leans more and more in that direction, so that if this goes on the fathers will strike, or get up a revolution. It is a strange thing, but it has happened before. Still, believe nothing; or, if this does happen, look to see what interest Rome would have in a revolt of the council. That would give the truth of the situation.

THE SULTAN.

The Sultan is soon to leave for Mecca, to make that pilgrimage which every good Mahometan must perform once in his life. It is, also, probably, a Mahometan reply to the Christian council. The followers of Jesus Christ have a great meeting of their spiritual leaders, and those of Mahomet cannot fail to get up something similar.

They speak, also, of a great exchange of correspondence, diplomacy, and good wishes between the Austrian and Turkish Governments. The object is to come to some common understanding about the always uncertain condition of those little floating principalities on the borders of the two empires.

POSTAL DISAGREEMENTS.

Let me close with a word which will interest you. Your papers and ours, and one of your Post Office officials, are saying much about the disagreement between our governments in relation to the negotiation about postal matters, and throwing the blame on one another. Not one of them, I think, puts his finger on the right spot—at least I have not seen it. The fact is, that, always and in all ways, open or hidden, according to the moment, the autocratic governments of Europe try to hamper the relations of their peoples with your republic. But there is a way of forcing them to remove those hindrances, and that is, to repeat this continually, Do it for the love of yourselves and us.

EMILE CARREY.

Gulf Stream Meteorology.

From the Washington Times, Feb. 13.

Few subjects have of late excited more attention from the scientific men than the Gulf Stream and its effects on our meteorology. Last winter in England was most remarkable for its vernal and balmy mildness. But at the very season when the Gulf Stream was exerting the most unusual and paramount influence in mitigating the climate of the Isles, the Royal Geographical Society was debating whether there is in truth any Gulf Stream, or whether it is a myth. Facts, however, are stubborn things, and it would be hard for the Royal Society, by its unanimous verdict, to throw any suspicion over the existence, or the potency of this great "river in the ocean."

The journal of the Scottish Meteorological Society, compiled from numberless observations, states that "one may travel from Land's End on the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude to John O'Groat's house, on the fifty-eighth parallel, without coming to a single place with an average temperature below 80°." Common sense would seem to demonstrate that, in a country as far north as Labrador, only by such an agency as the hot water of the great equatorial current could such a pleasant and salubrious climate be preserved. Ever since Benjamin Franklin's day it has been known that, but for this tide rolling its blue and smoking waters to Western Europe, the shores of that continent would be more or less icebound. St. John's harbor, Nova Scotia, according to Colonel Sabine, has been locked in the grip of the Frost King as late in the year as June. But the harbor of Hammerfest, on the northern coast of Norway, and within the Arctic Circle, latitude 72°, has at no recorded time ever been closed to shipping. Only fourteen times in 500 years has the river Thames been frozen over. And, what is of equal significance, our highest geographical authorities tell us that our Western coast, bathed by the recurvation of the great equatorial current of the Pacific Ocean, strikingly resembles Northwestern Europe. Even Alaska, in nearly the same latitude with the British Islands, is clothed like Ireland, and by a similar agency, with a mantle of green.

Our experience here in New York may be worth something. For many weeks we have been experiencing just such weather as our trans-Atlantic friends had last year. Our prevailing winds for the winter have always been from the land, and we have always shivered under them. During the genial spell we have been passing through, the winds have blown from the sea, with warm rains, and, according to the views of an eminent meteorologist, may be regarded as an upper or return current of the trade winds from the tropics.

Honors to the Memory of Dr. Harvey—A Statue to be Erected in Central Park.

From the New York Times, Feb. 13.

The medical profession of New York has determined to pay a becoming tribute to William Harvey, the celebrated discoverer of the circulation of the blood. Regarded, as he justly has been, as the founder of the science of physiology, it has been long a source of regret to scholars and philanthropists that so few tokens of respect have been paid in any country to his memory.

Dr. Horatio Stone, himself a surgeon of standing, and a sculptor who had cut the statues of Hancock and Hamilton for the United States Government, got access, during his late residence in Rome, to the almost unknown portrait of Harvey by Domenichino. From this invaluable picture he modelled a bust, and subsequently completed the design of a colossal statue, which he has now been commissioned to execute in bronze for the medical faculty of the city and State, and which it is proposed to place in Central Park.

It is stated that Professor Jas. R. Wood, Dr. Elliott, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Sayer, and other eminent surgeons and physicians of New York, have united in asking Dr. Stone to execute this work, and he is now engaged on it, with the intention of having it completed in the course of the present year.

It is also understood that Rev. Dr. Bellows, Chairman of the Sanitary Commission, and his distinguished associates, have been invited to participate in this undertaking.

No appeal will be made to the public for raising money. Since so many eminent and opulent gentlemen, who hold high rank in the medical profession, have chosen to take the work in hand and provide the means for its accomplishment, no doubt there will be a general desire among the surgeons and physicians of the whole country, as well as among other men of science and humanity, to participate in a testimonial which every American should be proud to have offered by his countrymen in honor of one who did so much for the human race.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranted deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Friday, February 18:

Second av, 298 1-3 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft; Sept. 1, 1869........ $800

West Lake st, e of Morton st, 5 26-100 acres; Nov. 1, 1869........ 13,840

West Lake st, e of Morton st, 3 89-100 acres; Nov. 1, 1869........ 10,560

West Lake st, e of Morton st, 1 76-100 acres; Nov. 1, 1869........ 5,280

West Lake st, e of Morton st, 7 4-100 acres; Nov. 1, 1869........ 21,120

West Lake st, e of Morton st, 5 89-100 acres; Nov. 1, 1869........ 16,560

Aberdeen st, 99 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 24¾x125 ft; Feb. 17........ 4,000

Aberdeen st, 99 ft n of Jackson st, e f, 24¾x125 ft; Feb. 17........ 4,000

Entire block, bounded e by Centreport av, s by Brown st, n by English st, and w by Morgan st; Jan. 8........ [illegible]

Throop st, 108 ft s of Monroe st, w f, [illegible] ft; Jan. 10........ [illegible]

Southwestern av, [illegible]; Jan. 26........ 1,300

Warren st, 184½ ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 25x124 ft; Feb. 12........ 3,500

Dayton st, 196 ft s of Centre st, w f, 24x125 ft; Nov. 5, 1869........ 900

Washington st, 125 ft w of Sheldon st, s f, 25x131½ ft; Feb. 9........ [illegible]

Catharine st, [illegible] ft w of Wood st, n f, [illegible] ft, with building; Feb. 16........ 750

Brown st, n w cor of railroad, e f, [illegible]; Feb. 17........ 1,700

North Robey st, n w cor of Pierce av, w f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

Catharine st, [illegible] ft w of Paulina st, n f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ 750

Catharine st, [illegible] ft w of Paulina st, n f, 24x[illegible] ft, with building; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

Grant place, [illegible] ft e of Hamlin st, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 14........ [illegible]

North Wells st, [illegible] of Oak st, w f, [illegible] ft; Feb. [illegible]........ [illegible]

North Dearborn st, [illegible] of Indiana st, e f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 1........ [illegible]

Fullerton av, [illegible] of High st, n f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 10........ [illegible]

North Wells st, [illegible] of Schiller st, w f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 15........ [illegible]

Douglas place, [illegible] of Rhodes st, n f, [illegible] ft; Feb. [illegible]........ 1,000

Douglas place, s w cor of Rhodes st, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. [illegible]........ [illegible]

[illegible] st, [illegible] of Twenty-seventh st, e f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 15........ 1,200

Madison st, [illegible] w of Clark st, s f, [illegible] ft; Jan. 27........ [illegible]

Lowe st, [illegible] of Douglas place, e f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

Lowe st, [illegible] of Douglas place, e f, [illegible] ft, with [illegible] north and adjoining; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

Douglas place, [illegible] ft w of Halsted st, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ 1,000

Douglas place, w of Halsted st, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

Halsted st, [illegible] of Onondaga st, e f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 15........ 1,500

Adams st, [illegible] ft e of Clark st, s f, [illegible] ft; Jan. 1........ 25,000

Archer road, [illegible] of Purple st, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 17........ 1,500

Stewart av, [illegible] n of Egan st, e f, und ½ of [illegible] ft; also Grove st, [illegible] of Stewart av, n w f, und ½ of [illegible] ft; Aug. 12, 1869........ [illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Seminary av, n w cor of Fullerton av, e f, [illegible] ft; and Fullerton av, [illegible] ft e of Racine road, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ [illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Egan av, [illegible] ft w of Langley av, n f, [illegible] ft; Jan. 1........ [illegible]

Kimbark av, [illegible] ft s of Bowen st, w f, [illegible] ft; June 3, 1869........ [illegible]

Kimbark av, [illegible] ft s of Bowen st, w f, [illegible] ft; June 3, 1869........ [illegible]

Michigan av, s e cor of Forty-first st, w f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 10........ [illegible]

Wentworth av, [illegible] ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, [illegible] ft, with [illegible] ft on s w cor of Oswell av and Fifty-first st; Jan. 8........ 1,800

On street between Forty first and Forty-second sts, and [illegible] ft w of Cottage Grove av, s f, [illegible] ft; Feb. 16........ 1,000

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

The following communication is in relation to a more concise and satisfactory method of adjusting all option contracts in grain, and the general principles of which might certainly be applied to the settlement of cash trades instead of the present cumbersome and inconvenient plan of collections and deliveries:

Editor Chicago Tribune:

The objects of the following proposed plan for a *Grain Clearing House*, are to clear and close all time contracts in grain, and settle differences, as sales and purchases balance in amount. This to include purchases or sales made at any time to cover any portion of shorts or longs, under the following

RULES.

Every member to make return daily of his transactions, as per form. Where the purchases and sales are even (for the same option) certified check for balance due, to accompany the return in case of loss, and, in case of profit, members to receive check for same after the examination of the account.

Where the purchases and sales do not balance, a margin of 10 per cent shall be deposited, with the return, on all short sales, or long purchases, less or plus the amount that may be due on the trades that balance (if any). Should the margin be reduced 5 per cent or more, an additional margin to be deposited and made equal to 10 per cent on the current market price. When the market shall be 5 per cent or more in favor of the member he shall be entitled to withdraw 5 per cent of said margin, provided there is a full 10 per cent margin upon all trades open, in any grain,—call for original margin to be considered as made when return is handed in. Returns sent in, unaccompanied by check, or for inadequate amount (for margin or difference due, if any, as required above), same to be returned as soon as discovered, for correction, and to which will be affixed a penalty of $10. Failure to make any return $25 penalty,—a deposit of $100 to be made as security for loss and fines, statement of same to be made weekly or monthly, and when nearly exhausted an additional deposit of like amount to be made.

Charge for clearing and settling differences, 50 cents for 5,000 bushels. Fine of $10 for every material error. Fine of $5 for use of wrong form. Returns to be made daily at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when the doors will close. A box with opening outside to receive all late returns for fifteen minutes late, each of which will be charged $10. Differences paid, and margins returned by the Clearing House at 10 o'clock a. m. next morning.

Trades made near the closing time, where both parties have not the time to make returns, should be held over for next day, or else the return of trades should be confined to those made the day before.

Members being short and desiring to cover by cash purchase and delivery, would not deliver to the party sold to, but apply to the Clearing House for a place, where he would receive an order to deliver, which order being returned with the Receiver's signature appended, difference, if any, would be settled, and margin of both buyer and seller be returned. At the maturity or expiration of options, the Clearing House to send written notice to those short, to deliver to those long, specifying names, amount, prices, &c., and on return of said notice to the Clearing House, showing delivery and receipts, differences to be adjusted and margins returned.

Members long, and desiring to have grain delivered to them, and so notifying the Clearing House, would have a preference as fast as places were applied for. Clearing House to be under the supervision of some well established bank or banker, or under the management of some responsible officer of the Board of Trade, say the Treasurer, and to have all the rights and privileges of the general rules of the Board of Trade in reference to margins, same to be as binding as between members.

Members carrying or buying cash wheat against sales for future delivery, may deposit grain on bonds, or other cash security, in place of cash, but interest should be charged on the amount of margin required.

Members buying for this month, or selling for next or any other option in equal quantities need not put up margin, so long as their purchases for this month are not covered by sales of some option. But before or at time of covering said purchases, or at their expiration, margin must be put up on next month's or other option sales, to a corresponding amount with the trades made to cover this month's purchases. No differences would be made by the Clearing House on these purchases or sales of different options until each option is covered by a like option; but should there be a difference against the member on the different options, he must deposit said difference, in lieu of margin.

All other articles of produce, in which there are option trades, such as pork, lard, &c., might probably use the Clearing House when once it is made to work smoothly.

REMARKS.

Thus the Clearing House guarantees all sales and purchases; pays and collects differences as trades are made to cover or cancel, without waiting for their maturity, often extending over one, two and three months; takes individual traders "out of the gap;" relieves them from calling margins; closes trades with strong and weak houses alike, which, when allowed to run to maturity, often result in failure and consequent loss to both; dispenses with all delivery except on cash transactions, and at maturity of options on those that remain open, does away with the daily scramble and confusion, and, oftentimes, loss of one-half cent a bushel, now attendant on deliveries, and calls for margins and cash securities only, from those whose accounts do not balance, or, in other words, who are short or long.

It is not denied that there is some risk in thus guaranteeing all sales, but it is believed that the losses will be greatly less than at present, and that the fees, and fines, and interest on margins will more than compensate for such losses.

The security lies in the deposit of margin being made at time of sale and purchase, and in not waiting as now till the market advances or declines. A weak member finding 5 per cent slipping away, and contemplating a call for another 5 per cent, will be very apt to cover, and often times in so doing prevent a greater loss. With sudden and rapid fluctuations in the market price, margins may nearly or wholly disappear on one side, but in this event the probabilities are that the bulk of those whose margins have disappeared, would be the responsible traders, as the weaker ones turn their trades on a small per cent, often on a fraction of one per cent, or for a brokerage.

The increase to the business under this system would be immense. The reduction in the amount locked up in margins is estimated at 75 per cent.

P. P. OLDERSHAW.

It is not claimed, we believe, that the foregoing plan is not susceptible of amendment, but it is made public for the purpose of eliciting comment and suggestions from all grain dealers who feel an interest in organizing and perfecting the facilities for trade.

The local money market continues in a very quiet condition, the demand for loans being rather light because the banks are indisposed to expand much more. Deposits have increased during the past two weeks, but loans have increased in proportion, and as the balances of the merchants have been increased they have been loaned out to the grain dealers and packers until both loans and deposits are above the average.

Currency and exchange are both scarce. The supply of produce bills on the market is light, because the shipments are light and for the same reason currency is scarce, because in default of exchange with which to pay Eastern indebtedness the currency has been gradually drawn off to the Eastern markets where it is now superabundant, while the bulk of the capital of this section of the country is in grain and other products held here.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 75c to 80c per $1,000 discount. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

At the Stock Board, to-day, sales were:

5 shares Merchants' Ins. Co........ 141

$15,000 gold, seller 30........ 119⅜

The following offers of stocks and bonds for the same were also made:

	Sellers' offers.	Buyers' bids.
United States 6s 1881		117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1862	115 s-30	114⅞
United States 5-20s, 1864		114
United States 5-20s, 1865		114
United States 5-20s, '65, (new)	113⅜ s-30	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	113⅜	113⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868		113⅝
United States 10-40s		[illegible]
American gold	119⅜ s-30	119⅜ s-30
Chicago City 7s (water)		95⅝
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)		94
Chicago City 7s (municipal)		93⅞
Cook Co. 7s (public buildings)		93
Cook County 7s (war)		94⅞
Chamber of Commerce		[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce		[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company		[illegible]
First National Bank		[illegible]
Third National Bank		[illegible]
Fifth National Bank		[illegible]
Union National Bank		[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank		[illegible]
City National Bank		[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce		[illegible]
Commercial National Bank		[illegible]
State Savings Institution		[illegible]
Stock Yard National Bank		[illegible]
Firemen's Insurance Co		[illegible]
Mutual Security Insurance Co		[illegible]
Lumberman's Insurance Co		[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co		[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co		[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co		[illegible]
Equitable Insurance Co		[illegible]
Garden City Insurance Co		[illegible]
National Insurance Co		[illegible]

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY.

South Division		[illegible]
West Division		[illegible]
North Division		[illegible]

The New York *Times* [illegible]: "On both sides of [illegible] and free supply of [illegible] tures of the season, [illegible] qualified by the fact [illegible] posed to keep their [illegible] trol. This is especially [illegible] London the employment [illegible] confined to foreign [illegible] and American bonds. A recent Russian [illegible] distributed by [illegible] 80 per cent sterling. The applications were [illegible] amount to be distributed [illegible] to 1½ per cent premium [illegible] made public. Some money balances are [illegible] on temporary employment [illegible] can be had on good [illegible] made for four months [illegible] cratic name have [illegible] Western railway stocks [illegible] part of the prevailing [illegible] Northwestern, etc. [illegible]"

—The petition to [illegible] Trade of Oswego, requesting a reduction of [illegible] wheat and 5 cents on [illegible]. They give as reason [illegible] nearly or quite [illegible] cline in receipts at the [illegible] abrogation of the [illegible]. Total duties collected [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

New York, Feb. [illegible]. [illegible] Governments [illegible]

Coupons, '81	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	[illegible]
Coupons, new	[illegible]
Missouris	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]
New Tennessees	[illegible]
Old Virginias	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]
W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]
Mariposa pfd	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Ex	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]
Hudson River	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance [illegible]; general [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received [illegible] above table was made [illegible] corn; 9 cars oats; [illegible] 85,000 bu.

There was a full [illegible] but a very quiet [illegible] in prices of grain [illegible]. There was not much [illegible] few buyers.

Highwines were [illegible] but improving [illegible] strong, and closed [illegible] bid for iron bound [illegible] brls at 91½c; and [illegible]

Dressed hogs were [illegible] 12½c higher. The [illegible] light, and $10.37½ [illegible] at $10.37½@10.75 [illegible] on 200 lbs.

Provisions were [illegible] of product being [illegible] to meet the offers [illegible] was held at $27.00 [illegible] was 37½c above the [illegible] was firm at ⅛@¼c [illegible] very firm—principally [illegible] were in request by [illegible] to make by holding [illegible] an advance of 10@ [illegible] ers to ask higher prices [illegible] few sellers, and several [illegible] quotations, were [illegible]. The market closed steady [illegible]: Mess pork, $26.87½ [illegible] buyer March, $27 [illegible] March, 14¾c@14½c [illegible] 10@10½c; do [illegible] do short [illegible] clear, 14½c; boxed [illegible] berlands, 13c; green [illegible] sweet pickled hams [illegible] $26.00@26.25; grease [illegible] 9½c. Sales were: [illegible] brls seller March at [illegible] at $27.50; 500 brls [illegible] buyer April at $27 [illegible] lbs rough sides at 1[illegible] ders at 10c; 20,000 [illegible] pickled at 10½c; [illegible] 110,000 lbs short ribs [illegible] ered at Des Moines [illegible] 20 days, at 13c; 50 [illegible] boxes do at 12½c; [illegible] lbs short clear buyer [illegible] and 3,500 lbs green [illegible] 3,000 pcs do, from [illegible] sweet pickled hams [illegible] 100 tcs do, from [illegible] jowls at $12.50; 200 [illegible]

There was a better [illegible] few instances a higher [illegible]. As has been the case [illegible] demand is largely for [illegible] and superfines, the [illegible] hausted. Winter grades [illegible] and a few holders [illegible]. We note the following [illegible] ter Extras—300 brls [illegible] terms; 50 brls "Pe[illegible] tras—50 brls not [illegible] tras—650 brls, brands [illegible] known; 200 brls "[illegible] 100 brls XXXX at [illegible] $4.90; 100 brls [illegible] at $4.60; 100 [illegible] do at $3.90; 100 [illegible] Spring Extras—100 [illegible] brls do at $3.65; [illegible] Superfines—50 brls [illegible] at $3.50. Buckwheat [illegible] $6.25. Total 3,254 brls.

Wheat was quiet [illegible] side prices, though [illegible] ing and receipts were [illegible] these circumstances [illegible]. In fact the weakness [illegible] to a heavy pressure [illegible] were all taken up, the [illegible] fell fully 2c. The difference [illegible] March over cash was [illegible] than yesterday. The [illegible] ing ¾c above the [illegible] steady, with a decline [illegible] closed dull at 81½c. "declining" in the [illegible] two or three operators [illegible] 400 bu No. 1 spring [illegible] 81½c; 25,000 bu do at [illegible] 8,000 bu do at 81c; 7,[illegible] do at 79½c; 8,200 bu [illegible] 79c; 1,600 bu rejected [illegible] 1,200 bu do at 66c; [illegible] Total, 143,400 bu. O[illegible] sold at 81⅜@81½c [illegible] seller March; and, "C[illegible] 81¼@82c.

Corn was dull and [illegible] better than nominal [illegible] no grade was weak, [illegible] tendance; the latter [illegible] ket closed at 69½c for [illegible] grade—the latter varying [illegible] the highest price [illegible] Island and National [illegible] the Central. Sales were [illegible] 7,200 bu do at 69½c; [illegible] bu do at 64½c; 800 bu [illegible] do at 49c; 2,000 bu [illegible] 1,200 bu do at 46c; 400 [illegible] do at 68c, both on track [illegible] February sold at 69½c [illegible] 69½c.

Oats were very quiet [illegible] on cash lots, but a little [illegible]

[illegible]

Regulation of Grain Receipts.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

San Francisco Market.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Buchu,

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is endorsed as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying, and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, disease of the prostate gland, and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 8, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

Refers to

Rev. WM. COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.

J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.

H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.

BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.

Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.

R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.

And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 21, 1869.

Editor Cosmopolite:

I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder disease, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use; and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I publicly ought to record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:

Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.

CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., editor Cosmopolite.

GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., attorney.

C. I. HINDS, Girard, Pa., attorney.

Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., attorney.

DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., merchant.

DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., merchant.

C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., merchant.

B. G. ELY, Girard, Pa., druggist.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, Ct., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines; but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things, and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it, and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "BUCHU" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up, and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "BUCHU," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the natural stone or gravel you ever saw, covered with little pieces which collected together. It looks like the [illegible] of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "BUCHU" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all: but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you may think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The afore-named stone was [illegible]. Who [illegible] anyone wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough. The Buchu [illegible], and I remain your ever well-wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

Refers to

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.

Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. HOLKUS, North Lee, Mass.

Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.

Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.

Dr. JAQUES, Rockland Corners, Conn.

Dr. BRANSFORD, Hartford, Conn.

All of whom treated me for the disease.

Dr. Keyser

Is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicine agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more disease of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,

No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.

Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.

Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 4, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 73 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,

Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu":

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.

FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.

WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.

PETER A. SANTA, Councilman.

W. J. BROWN, Councilman.

J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.

LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.

J. R. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 4, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached, are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,

Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE, Corner of Fifth av. and Seventy-sixth-st., Central Park,

[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning annoyance of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon him. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am, respectfully yours,

COLONEL YOUNG,

General Sup't and Director.

June 14, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 28, 1866.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Your communication regarding our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,

Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by Druggists everywhere. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James.

This widely celebrated specialist, known and acknowledged to be the most skillful practitioner in the treatment of [illegible], SYPHILIS, and all [illegible] corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts. [illegible] Chicago, Ill. Consultations free and confidential. Separate rooms for all. The afflicted should bear in mind that Dr. James has treated this class of diseases exclusively for over twenty-five years, ten years in the city of Chicago. Female difficulties and irregularities treated with safety and success. A treatise upon the diseases of his specialty will be sent in sealed envelope to any address upon receipt of stamp.

Private Matters.

Dr. J. H. CLARKE—the old, well-known, and reliable Specialist—at 122 Clark-st., corner of Madison (formerly of "No. 4 Larmon Block")—cures all Diseases and Difficulties of a Private nature—of both sexes, Seminal Weakness, and the effects of Self-abuse—cured by new and infallible remedies. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Female Pills—$1—by mail. Send stamp for Circular on "Married Woman's Safeguard," and "Private Medical Card." Address letters as above, or P. O. Box 862, Chicago, Ill.

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage, and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Destiny

and Future Prospects in Life clearly [illegible] England, at 237 East Madison-st., [illegible] all who are unsuccessful in [illegible] Consultation, [illegible] to Health and Long Life. [illegible] affections of the [illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

167 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

Private Matters.

The OLD ESTABLISHED Dr. Clarke, 167 South Clark-st., continues to give confidential medical and surgical aid to the unfortunate of both sexes. Female Pills, $1 per box. Send stamp for book for the Married. Victims of self-abuse, send stamp for book. Address letters: DR. CLARKE, 167 South Clark-st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston Proprs.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st of every month (except when these days fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Feb. 5—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parsons.

Feb. 21—ALASKA, Capt. [illegible], connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Parker.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicine and attendance free.

All departures touch at Manzanillo; that of the 21st connects at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 5th and 21st for Central American ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving March 1, 1870.

For freight and passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New York, F. R. BABY, Agent; or at the Western Agency, corner Lasalle and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 3, N. R., fortnightly.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

ATALANTA, Pinkham, Feb. 12, at 1 p. m.

Rates of Passage in Cabin, $90 and $60, steerage, $30, in currency. Excursion tickets from London to Havre, $25 in currency.

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest current rates. For passage apply at No. 54 Broadway, New York, or to JAS. WARRACK, corner Lasalle and Randolph-sts., Chicago. For freight at 54 South-st., N. Y.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, on arrival of the New York Steamships and the North Eastern Railroad Train:

PILOT BOY, (Inland Route,) every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all the Charleston and Savannah steamship line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston.

L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.

RICHMOND PRINTS.

SPRING 1870.

THE RICHMOND MFG. CO.

OFFER

Pink, Purple

And Orange Frocks,

Double and Fancy

Purples,

German Checks,

Shirtings,

And Fancy

RICHMOND

PRINTS,

In newest styles and colorings, to Jobbers only, at

188 CHURCH-ST.,

NEW YORK.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND. [illegible] D.D. The Winter Session commences January [illegible] Term, April [illegible]. For [illegible]

J. E. BURWOOD, Principal.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

WINDOW PULLEYS.

AMERICAN GLASS WINDOW PULLEYS [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices southeast corner of Clark and Lake-sts., [illegible]

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, General Superintendent.

P. [illegible], General Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Depot—Corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets. Ticket Office, 56 South Clark-st.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

Ejectment Suit—Bankruptcy Proceeding—Slander Case.

Police Court Proceedings.

United States District Court.

EJECTMENT SUIT.

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY—NEW PROCEEDING.

[illegible]

ON TRIAL.

The West Engine Company of Norristown, Penn., v. Frederick W. Matthiessen and Edward C. Hegeler, of LaSalle, Ill. Assumpsit to recover [illegible] alleged to be due for an engine and [illegible] rolling machinery furnished to defendants. On trial and likely to occupy the entire day.

NEW SUIT.

George W. Rogers v. Bayard M. Walter. Ejectment for Lot 24, Block 44, Carpenter's Addition.

Superior Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

SLANDER CASE.

Amos Cole v. Samuel D. Strawbridge. Case. Damages laid at $5,000, with capias. Plaintiff charges against the defendant that he slandered him in a conversation, as follows: Defendant—"Do you feel like taking it cool this morning?" Plaintiff—"How do you feel?" Defendant—"I feel as though you had robbed me out of about $5,000." As well as by other statements, as that "Cole is a —— thief; when I left home I thought Cole an honest man, but now I have found him out to my sorrow." "That —— Cole is a thief; he has robbed me out of $5,000." It will be remembered that a suit was commenced on the chancery side of the Superior Court on Thursday, in which this defendant was complainant; its object being to dissolve a copartnership.

County Court.

ADMINISTRATION.

Angelina F. Cline was appointed to administer the estate of Catharine A. F. Cline, under bond of $1,000.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of John S. Porter. Will probated in the Probate Court of Coventry District, Connecticut. Admitted to record, the executors' bond being fixed at $40,000.

INSOLVENT.

Estate of Amos S. Robbins. Declared insolvent.

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

TO FARMERS, ETC.

Employment Wanted for Men with Families, and Widows with Children.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society desires to call the attention of farmers, fruit-growers, and all other persons in the country who, as spring approaches, are making their arrangements for hired help, to the fact that there are in Chicago large numbers of industrious men and women, with families, who would be glad to remove to the country the coming spring if assured of places to live, and employment. They are not paupers whom we want to send out of the city to rid ourselves of their support, but honest, industrious people, who find themselves each winter in straitened circumstances for want of continuous employment. They will be glad to engage with farmers by the year; will require house rent, the privilege of a garden; it is a timber country, fuel, and about twenty-five dollars per month wages, boarding themselves, wages, of course, varying with their capability and experience.

[illegible]

Papers throughout this and adjoining States are requested to copy this card.

All communications may be addressed to

O. C. GIBBS,

Secretary Chicago Relief and Aid Society, No. 213 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

THE HATCHET.

A Negro Assaults a White Man, and Cuts His Head Badly.

A man, named William Corbitt, called at the Armory, about 9 o'clock last evening, and stated that Joseph Johnson had assaulted him with a hatchet and cut his head. There was a wound about four inches long on the top of his caput, from which the blood had flown freely, and covered his face and clothing. Station-keeper Buckley washed and dressed the wound, and sent Officer Gallagher to hunt up Johnson, and he captured him on Griswold street and conveyed him to the Armory. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The Lydia Thompson blondes performed the burlesque of "Sinbad" last evening, at the Opera House, for the benefit of Mr. Beckett, the low comedian of the troupe, a moderately good house being in attendance. [illegible]

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

[illegible]

MUSEUM.

The military play "Not Guilty" drew another good house last evening. This afternoon "Lady Audley's Secret" will be given, and "Not Guilty," for the last time, this evening.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

ESCAPE FROM THE ARMORY.

A Boy Held as a Witness Jumps Twenty Feet, and Secures Freedom.

A boy named William Driscoll, 14 years of age, who was held as a witness in a burglary case, made his escape from the Armory yesterday morning. He and two other lads were arrested about a month ago for breaking into a house in the North Division. The evidence against them was meagre, so Driscoll (this being his first offence) was induced to testify against his companions, and, upon his evidence, they were committed for trial. He was placed in Room No. 6, on the second floor of the Armory, known as the witness' room, to wait until the case was tried at the Recorder's Court.

[illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

[illegible]

SHERMAN HOUSE.

[illegible]

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I desire briefly to say that, in my article on this subject in last Sunday morning's TRIBUNE, I did not intend to intimate that the Young Men's Christian Association were receiving any part of the brokerage which I am informed is paid for inducing laboring men to go South and take the negro's place on plantations, and should regret that any such inference should be drawn from what was written. [illegible]

THE WAREHOUSE CONTROVERSY.

Registration of Grain Receipts.

Official Correspondence Between the Board of Trade and the Elevator Men.

THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE TO MESSRS. MUNN & SCOTT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1, 1870.

Messrs. Munn & Scott, Chicago:

GENTLEMEN: I am directed to enclose to you the within copy of a plan for the registration of warehouse receipts, and to invite you to meet with the Directors of this board, on to-morrow, the 2d inst., at 3:30 p. m., to suggest any improvements to the plan that may occur to you. Very respectfully,

CHAS. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRADE PROPOSITION.

1. The Board of Trade to pass a resolution that no warehouse receipt of grain shall be regular on or after March 7, 1870, unless registered.

[illegible]

REPLY OF THE ELEVATOR MEN.

To the President and Directors of the Board of Trade:

[illegible]

REJOINDER OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1870.

[illegible]

FINAL ANSWER OF THE ELEVATOR MEN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14, 1870.

President and Directors of Chicago Board of Trade:

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 18.

Both houses of the Legislature had a busy session this afternoon.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A resolution for the payment of the ante-war debt in coin has passed the Assembly—[illegible]

[illegible]

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 18.—A bill has passed the Senate authorizing manufacturing companies to issue preferred stock.

The House of Representatives has adopted a resolution inviting the Kentucky Legislature to visit Columbus.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 18.—The bill to abolish capital punishment failed to pass to the engrossment by an actual vote of 48 yeas to 87 nays. [illegible]

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18.—The Legislature has passed the Election bill, and it now goes to the Governor.

The Chattanooga Railroad bill, appropriating $3,000,000, passed the Senate with amendments, in which the House will doubtless concur.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 18.—The House to-day passed, on a final reading, the bill permitting colored persons to inherit real estate.

KENTUCKY.

Opening of the Ohio River Bridge at Louisville—The Excursion Train Meets with an Accident.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Feb. 18—4 p. m.—The excursion train from Louisville, consisting of fifteen passenger coaches, containing two thousand persons, has just arrived, having crossed the great bridge in perfect safety. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. The strength of the bridge is no longer doubted, as it has been put to its severest test.

[illegible]

WINNIPEG.

The "Bill of Rights" Before the Convention of Delegates.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

Victims of the Recent St. Louis Explosion—Accidental Shooting.

[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST.

British Columbia Legislature.

[illegible]

Malignant Typhoid Fever at Albion, Pa.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—In the House of Lords to-day the Lord Chancellor moved a first reading of the Judges' Jurisdiction Bill, and argued at length the necessity for its enactment.

[illegible]

In the Commons, Mr. Buxton gave notice of an inquiry as to what action, if any, the government proposed to take in regard to the revised translation of the Bible.

A motion was made for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expense of the Abyssinian war.

Mr. Bruce, Home Secretary, referred to the reports of the ill-treatment of O'Donovan-Rossa, and denied that the punishment of flogging had been inflicted on prisoners since 1865.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

THE RELEASED FENIANS

are to have a grand public reception in Dublin.

MARINE.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 18.—Steamship Moravian, from Liverpool, touched here yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 18.—Steamer Palmyra, from New York for Liverpool, arrived.

MARINE DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18.—News is received of the loss at sea of the Myra, from Newcastle for New York, with eight men.

France.

ASSASSINATION PLOT.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The government has proof of a plot to assassinate the Emperor and Prince Imperial, and has seized a plan found on one of the prisoners to throw bombs through the Emperor's window at the Tuileries.

THE REASON WHY FRANCE OBJECTS.

[illegible]

SENTENCE OF FOUVILLE.

M. Arthur Fouville has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs for a violation of the press law.

SEIZURE OF ROCHEFORT'S EDITORIALS.

[illegible]

MINISTER WASHBURNE.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Mr. Washburne, Minister of the United States, will hold a reception on the evening of the 22d of February.

TRIAL OF PRINCE BONAPARTE.

It has been decided that Prince Pierre Bonaparte shall be tried before the High Court of Justice, on a charge of homicide through imprudence.

Spain.

CUBA AND THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

COLONIAL LEGISLATION.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—The Cortes is considering the bill abolishing differential duties levied on the coasting trade of the Antilles, and provides that the collection of the tobacco duty shall be continued provisionally.

Russia.

FLOTTING MINISTERS RESIGN.

[illegible]

Mexico.

CONCESSION TO THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Mail advices from Havana give the particulars of the proposed concession by the Mexican Congress to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company for the construction also of a ship canal across that isthmus, the surveys to be completed in five years, and, if approved by the government, the construction of the canal is to commence within three years thereafter. Large grants of land are to be made. After twelve years, Mexico to receive 10 per cent of the net proceeds, and, after the bonded debt is paid, 25 per cent. The concession is for ninety-nine years, and the neutrality of the route is to be guaranteed.

IOWA.

Republican Primary Election at Des Moines.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 18.

The Republican primary election in this city, this evening, resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: Mayor, J. H. Hatch, present incumbent; Solicitor, Seward Smith, present incumbent; Treasurer, George A. McVicker; Marshal, S. H. Carson. The strife was quite warm but conducted in good spirit.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Shoots his Wife—Arrest of the Murderer.

From the New York Tribune, Feb. 17.

In the spring of 1861, Thomas Sheridan, a well-to-do pickle manufacturer, enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Regiment and went to the war. He left behind him in this city his wife Margaret and four children. He served well with the gallant regiment, and participated in all the engagements in which it took part. In the spring of 1864, on the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, Sheridan returned with it to this city.

[illegible]

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Four Thousand Dollars of Life Insurance—Investigation by the Coroner.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 18.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

This Saturday, Feb. 19, at Grand Matinee at 2½ o'clock, first time here of the intense drama,

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET; Or, The Mystery of Audley Court.

To conclude with, A FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

This Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, positively last evening performance of

NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Kharipoor.

To conclude with the

ROBBER'S WIFE; Or, The Coiner's Cave.

Monday—EFFIE DEANS; Or, The Heart of Midlothian. With everything new.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO..........Managers

Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe

SINBAD THE SAILOR

MATINEE At 2 o'clock. [illegible]

TO-NIGHT, At 8 o'clock. [illegible]

MONDAY EVENING, POSITIVELY—Production of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, written expressly for this troupe by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled IVANHOE; Or, WAMBA, THE JESTER.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE LITTLE SENSATION BURLESQUE ARTISTE,

ELISE HOLT.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.

Congress! Polygamy!!

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 21,

WILLIAM DALLIN,

A MORMON ELDER,

And resident of Utah for 20 years, will deliver a Lecture in Farwell Hall on the

Rise, Progress and Final Destiny of Mormonism,

[illegible]

TURNER HALL.

COME ALL! TO THE

Grand Masquerade Ball,

GIVEN BY

SOCIETY DANIA,

At TURNER HALL, North Side,

Monday, 21st February.

Tickets to the Ball, admitting gentleman and lady, $1.50. Gallery, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

FARWELL HALL.

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON,

Europe's great Orator, will deliver his celebrated Lecture,

"DANIEL IN BABYLON,"

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 23.

[illegible]

A. FISHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,

Nos. 125 and 127 North Clark-st.

[illegible]

A. FISHER, Prof. of Dancing and Tutor of Terpsichorian Art.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

[illegible]

1,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

Horse, Buggy, Harness and Cutter AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

Bankrupt Sale.

[illegible]

AMERICAN ARTISTS' SALE OF A Large and Valuable Collection of OIL PAINTINGS,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

[illegible]

PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION.

SALE TO THE TRADE.

[illegible]

By D. LONG & CO.

WILL SELL THIS DAY,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

D. LONG & CO.

BY EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO.

[illegible]

Pawnbroker's Sale

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Bill to Afford Relief Against the Operations of the Legal Tender Decision.

Further Testimony Relative to the Sale of Cadetships.

The President Requested to Delay His Approval of the Mississippi Bill.

Another Railroad Subsidy Bill Passed in the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

Taking testimony concerning the cadetships was continued to-day. One witness testified that he made an arrangement to buy a cadetship for a third party, from Hon. John Deweese, of North Carolina, and that the nomination was made; that before its formal acceptance Deweese revoked it, on the ground that he had to use it to buy off a State Senator from a purpose, to get himself nominated to Congress in place of Deweese, and that this Senator also agreed, in addition, to vote for a railroad bill before the Legislature. The same witness testified to having bought both a cadet and midshipman appointment from Blackburn, from Louisiana, member of the last House, and contestant in this, for $500. The same witness testified that he arranged with Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina, for his West Point appointment; that parties who desired the place got it, and subsequently two thousand dollars was sent by them to Whittemore's district for campaign purposes. Whittemore appeared before the committee, and said the money was sent as stated, but without his knowledge. The letter of Whittemore which the committee has, offering an appointment for $500 was for his naval cadetship. Commodore Upson, of the navy, who has been stationed in South Carolina for several years, was examined in regard to the appointment of his son by Mr. Hoge, of that State. Witness said that he had applied to Mr. Hoge for nominations, but that one had already been made. Admiral Porter then joined in the request that if the one appointed failed that young Upson should be nominated. Hoge agreed to this. Upson then, at an expense of $1,000, persuaded the one first nominated to withdraw, then his son got the place. Upson was most emphatic in denying that any improper steps were intended or sanctioned by Hoge in the matter.

WEST POINT VISITORS.

The following persons have been agreed upon by the President as visitors to West Point: Rev. Dr. Bannister, of Chicago; Senate Chaplain Newman, and John Mason Brown, of Kentucky.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE MISSISSIPPI BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Mississippi delegation desire the President to postpone his approval of the Mississippi bill until after next Tuesday, so as to delay the assembling of the Legislature one week, and enable Governor Alcorn, who is now in New York, to return home and prepare his message to the Legislature.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

SENATE.

RESOLUTIONS.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for the removal of [illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]